



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE
HEALTH
OF
WOLVERHAMPTON
FOR THE YEAR
1933.

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BY

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HEALTH OFFICES,

TOWN HALL,

WOLVERHAMPTON.

May, 1934.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Wolverhampton.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Thirteenth Annual Report in this series on the state of public health in Wolverhampton. The arrangement of the body of this Report follows the lines required by the Ministry of Health and contains practically no new features.

Owing to the financial restrictions of the past two years the Health Services have not been able to embark on schemes which, though desirable in themselves, would have necessitated the expenditure of additional sums of money out of the rates. The period has been one of consolidation rather than expenditure and there has been a good opportunity for stock-taking. Such a review of progress that has been made cannot be anything but useful and I propose to devote a certain amount of space on this occasion to a consideration of the developments that have taken place in the Public Health Services of this town during the past twelve years.

It is possible to point with a certain amount of satisfaction to the improvement in the death rate and most of the other mortality statistics that has taken place since 1920. On the other hand, there is the fact that fatal disease falls most heavily on the extremes of life, the very young and the aged. A birth rate which has fallen steadily from 28.3 per thousand in 1920 to 14.7 in 1933 is reducing the proportion of young children in our midst and is, for the time being, causing the total rates of mortality to fall by lessening the proportion of lives at risk

VITAL

STATISTICS.

at the one extreme. If this fall in the birth rate proceeds or becomes more pronounced it will soon have the effect of producing a population which is largely composed of elderly people; in other words it will tend to raise the mean age of the population and the death rate will again rise. There are differences of opinion as to the effects of this fall in the birth rate—whether it is an advantage or a disadvantage, but one thing is very clear and that is that it has come to stop and that in the future there will be no large families like those of pre-war days. This aspect of the question is of the utmost importance to housing authorities, maternity and child welfare authorities, education authorities, employers of labour and others, and needs to be kept permanently before all those who are planning future municipal developments of all kinds. It also has very important social, economic and national aspects which cannot be dealt with here. If there are fewer babies than formerly it is essential that those who are born shall have a fair chance of reaching adult age. The primitive law of the survival of the fittest has got to be upset and our efforts must be directed to the nurture of infants and young children. It is possible that by our schemes of child welfare we may make live some feeble creatures who will always be a burden on the State, but whilst doing this we believe that we are keeping healthy and well a large number of children who would otherwise have grown up misshapen and diseased. Thus the balance is all to the good.

Since the body of the infant is being made or marred before its actual birth, our schemes must include the expectant mother as well as the nursing mother. In 1921 the Wolverhampton Corporation had established three infant welfare centres in the town, two of which were open twice a week and one once a week. The total attendances at these clinics during the year was 10,903, and in addition the six Health Visitors paid 10,490 home visits. Compare these figures with those for last year, when there were six clinics open with fourteen sessions a week and the total attendances were 22,496. In addition, the nine Health Visitors paid 24,705 home visits. During this period the infant mortality rate has fallen by 22 points, namely from 89 to 67. It would not

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

be right to assume that the infant welfare work in the Borough is responsible for the whole of this reduction in infant mortality, but it is reasonable to assume

that it has contributed. It has been stated elsewhere that the Corporation's ante-natal work can only prove successful if the co-operation of the expectant mothers themselves can be secured. There is no branch of the activities of the Health Department in which greater advances have been made during the last twelve years than in this one. In 1921 there was only one clinic a week for expectant mothers and the average attendance at it was less than 3 per session. Last year 4 ante-natal clinics were held each week in different parts of the town and 2,735 attendances were paid by 513 expectant mothers. With the same reservation as before it can be pointed out that in 1921 the maternal mortality rate was 7.1 per thousand births, whilst in 1933 it had fallen to 1.9. This is the bare outline of the progress that has been made in maternity and child welfare since the War without going into details about the new clinic premises that have been built; the measure of co-operation that has been effected with maternity hospitals and with midwives; the consultant services that are now available for women in childbirth; and the various ancillary measures for the treatment of infants and young children.

The incidence of infectious disease falls very heavily on the rising generation and the mortality from measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and scarlet fever is largely confined to children under five or six years of age. Although fever hospitals have not achieved the object for which they were primarily intended, namely, the stamping out of epidemics, they have helped considerably in reducing the mortality from the commoner infectious diseases by providing good nursing and medical attendance for sufferers who could not properly be looked after in their own homes. The accommodation offered must be good, the hospital must be properly equipped and up-to-date and the staff must be efficient or the results may be disastrous, owing to cross infections and secondary infections. In 1921 the Borough Fever Hospital admitted only cases of scarlet fever, whilst cases of diphtheria and typhoid were nursed at the General Hospital at the expense of the Corporation. The Fever Hospital was ill-equipped and not particularly efficient. Slowly but steadily the Health Committee have been improving and adding to it, until now it is treating all the common infectious diseases which arise in the Borough and is also made use of by outside local authorities to a considerable extent. Although the number of beds at the

Fever Hospital is only 8 more now than in 1921, over 600 cases were dealt with last year without any difficulty, whilst in 1921 there were 361 admissions of scarlet fever cases only and the accommodation was at times stretched to its utmost capacity. One other point of note in connection with the treatment of scarlet

fever is that in 1921 the mortality from this **INFECTIOUS** disease for Wolverhampton was twice as high as **DISEASE.** for the country as a whole, whilst for the past

ten years the Wolverhampton figures have been better than those of England and Wales. It is a matter for regret that the same statement cannot be made in respect of diphtheria. In 1930 the incidence and mortality rate from this disease was comparatively low in the town, but since this time many of the more progressive authorities have successfully been immunizing their school population against diphtheria on a comprehensive scale and have reduced the mortality from this disease to an extraordinary extent as a result. Although the Wolverhampton Health Committee have not been backward in establishing immunization clinics throughout the town, the response to them has so far been very unsatisfactory and only a small proportion of the children have been protected against this highly dangerous disease.

The old belief that bad smells and defective drains were the cause of diphtheria has been completely given up. We now know that the most fertile source of the transmission of this disease is the carrier case. Nevertheless there is little doubt that persons living in an atmosphere polluted by foul and offensive drains have their vitality reduced and are prone to disease of various kinds and in particular to sore throats. The removal of many of the causes of obnoxious smells from the vicinity of the dwelling-houses in the town is one of the striking post-war achievements of the

Health Department. In 1914 Wolverhampton was mainly a pail-closet town and **SANITARY** **CIRCUMSTANCES.** there were in existence approximately 10,000 of these appliances. The work of

conversion into water-closets was begun in this year, but was held up by the War, when only 2,100 conversions had taken place. It was recommenced in earnest in 1918 and practically completed by the end of 1924. When this had been done there remained in the town about 7,000 waste-water closets which were regarded by hygienists as only a degree less insanitary than pail-closets.

Between 1926 and 1932 the whole of these waste-water closets had been altered to fresh-water closets. The storage of domestic refuse was another sanitary matter which needed improvement. It is recorded that in 1914 there were only 4,126 ashbins in the whole town and that the majority of householders had to store their refuse in ashpits of various kinds. In 1921 there were nearly 7,000 ashbins in Wolverhampton and this number was further increased by the extension of the Borough in 1927. At the present time there are just a few ash receptacles awaiting attention, but for all practical purposes pail-closets, waste-water closets and ashpits have been abolished.

For many families a sanitary environment can be secured by the provision of adequate facilities for cooking, washing, food-storage and a readily accessible water supply, together with the proper lavatory accommodation and storage for refuse mentioned above. When these amenities have been lacking the Health Department has taken the necessary steps to have them provided, but there still remains a great mass of houses which no amount of patching or improving can make habitable. The problem of these unfit houses has engaged the attention of the Corporation for a considerable number of years. Under the very limited powers they possessed prior to 1919, Closing Orders had been made in respect of 415 houses. Wolverhampton was one of the first authorities to take advantage of the facilities for slum clearance given by the Housing Act, 1923, under which they demolished 279 houses in the Faulkland Street Area. As long ago as 1869 reformers had begun to recognise the evils of slum conditions and in the Wolverhampton Improvement Act passed in that year powers were obtained to prevent the creation of fresh slums. Plans of new buildings had to be submitted and standards of lighting, ventilation, height of rooms, water supply, open space at the front and rear, etc., were prescribed for all houses constructed after this date. Unfortunately these powers did nothing to remedy existing evils. At that time the public conscience had not been roused to the misery and degradation of those families compelled to exist in "slumdom." At long last the Country and the Government and Local Authorities are determined to eradicate this disgrace to our civilisation and preparations for the campaign against the slums are in full swing. In Wolverhampton perhaps the most serious problem is that of re-housing

the 11,000 persons who will be displaced by these clearance schemes. In the first place it is impossible to erect sufficient houses near the central portions of the town to accommodate more than a fraction of the families who will require to be transferred. If the new houses are to be erected at a normal density the cleared sites themselves will only provide accommodation

HOUSING. for about one-fifth of those required. Moreover, these self-same sites must be so grossly polluted with the filth that has been steadily soaking into the courts and backyards and alleys during the past 100 years or so that it were preferable to let the sun, the rain and the breeze play upon them for a few seasons before they are once again built upon. The alternatives to be considered are (1) flats or tenements on the land which is still available within a mile or so of the centre of the industrial areas of the town, or (2) the continued development of housing estates on the outskirts. From the standpoint of hygiene it is far better to house the worker at some little distance from the smoke and dust of the factory and to give him a house and a garden of his own. The vital statistics of every large town show conclusively that the central wards are less healthy than those on the outskirts. The aggregation of families in tenements increases the risk of infection and encourages the spread of epidemics. Where other alternatives are possible the arguments against flats for the working-classes are very strong and require most careful consideration. Against the increased cost of transport that the worker has to pay if he is housed at some distance from his job must be placed the greater expenditure incurred in the erection of flats and the proportionately increased rent that will have to be paid for them. The penalties imposed on the families who move from the centre of the town to the outskirts are therefore (a) the loss of time in getting to and from work and amusements, and (b) the establishment of a new environment with new friends, new recreations and new landmarks. This may be particularly hard on people who are reaching the autumn of their lives, but the younger generation ought to realise that any sacrifice that such a move entails will be in the interest of their children's health and well-being and probably their own as well. Modern transport facilities have revolutionised the old idea of building houses for workers within the very shadow of the factory chimneys, but there is still a limit to the distance which can conveniently separate the two. If new housing estates are too far

away from the centre of the town itself they will not readily be populated because of this fact. It will, therefore, be seen that the question of distance is one which requires to be answered before consideration can be given to the alternatives of tenements or houses.

I desire to commend all the members of the Staff of the Health Department and the Maternity and Child Welfare **STAFF.** Department for the keen and conscientious manner in which they have carried out their various duties during the year.

My acknowledgments are due to the Borough Engineer, the Borough Treasurer, and the Water **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.** Engineer for certain of the information published in this Report.

Once again I wish to express my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their kind consideration and continued support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. H. JOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

AREA OF BOROUGH	..	..	..	..	9,116 Acres.
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	..				140,060
	(Census 1931)	..			133,212
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1933)	..				34,641
RATEABLE VALUE	..	..	..	..	£782,373
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..		£3,060
		Total	Male	Female	
LIVE BIRTHS	<div> <div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div> <div>-</div> <div>1,982</div> <div>60</div> </div>	1,016	966	29	<div> <div>BIRTH</div> <div>RATE</div> </div> <div>14·7</div>
STILL BIRTHS	-	85	45	40	
Rate per 1,000 Total Births	..	..	..	..	40·0
DEATHS	...	1,550	780	770	<div> <div>DEATH</div> <div>RATE</div> </div> <div>11·2</div>
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	..				492
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)					
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	Deaths			
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	.	2			<div> <div>RATE PER</div> <div>1,000 BIRTHS</div> </div> <div>0·98</div>
(b) Other Puerperal Causes		2			
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS	<div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> <div>Total</div> </div> <div>..</div> <div>..</div> <div>..</div>	..	..	..	<div>78</div> <div>100</div> <div>79</div>
DEATH RATE from Measles (14)	..	..	..	..	0·10
„ „ Whooping Cough (22)	..	..	..	..	0·16
„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (24)	..	..	..	..	11·75
„ „ (under 2 years per 1,000 births)	..	..	..	..	11·75
„ „ Cancer (197)	..	..	..	..	1·42
„ „ Respiratory Tuberculosis (103)	..	..	..	..	0·74
„ „ all forms of Tuberculosis (115)	..	..	..	..	0·83

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table are those supplied by the Registrar General, and do not in all cases exactly correspond with those given in the text of this Report.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—On April 1st, 1933, the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1932, came into force and the Borough was extended by the inclusion of a portion of the Seisdon Rural District (Upper Penn), together with a portion of the Cannock Rural District and a small strip of Wednesfield. The ward of the Borough formerly known as Upper Penn has had its title altered to St. Philip's Ward, and the newly-added portion of Upper Penn is now called Penn Ward. The most northerly ward of the Borough formerly known as Bushbury Ward has been subdivided vertically and the two new wards thus formed, each containing part of the extended Borough, are now known as Bushbury Ward and Low Hill Ward. The extent of the new Borough is 9,115 acres, and the Registrar-General's estimate of the population as at the middle of 1933 is 140,060.

Births.—In spite of the increase in the population of the Borough the total net births registered fell from 2,186 to 2,042 in 1933, and the birth rate dropped from 16.4 per thousand to 14.7. Although this birth rate compares favourably with that of England and Wales as a whole (14.4), it is by far the lowest ever recorded in Wolverhampton. There were 122 stillbirths notified but only 85 were registered. The total registered births were 2,417. The highest birth rates occurred in Low Hill Ward (21.4 per thousand) and St. James' Ward (21.3 per thousand), and the lowest in Penn Ward (9.4 per thousand) and Graiseley (10.8 per thousand).

Deaths.—The gross deaths registered in the district numbered 1,949, and the deaths of residents occurring outside the district numbered 69. From this total must be subtracted 468 deaths in the district of non-residents. The net deaths are therefore 1,550, and the death rate at all ages is 11.2 per thousand population. With the exception of the year 1928 this is the lowest net death rate for the Borough and it makes a satisfactory comparison with that of England and Wales as a whole (12.3 per thousand). It is somewhat unusual to find that there is but little variation in the death rates in the wards of the older parts of the Borough. Actually St. Mary's is slightly the highest (13.0) and St. George's the lowest (8.7), but the majority conform to a rate of about 12 per thousand. On the other hand the newer wards all have a very

low death rate which in the case of Bushbury and Low Hill Wards is only 5.9 and 6.4 respectively. The great majority of the houses in these two wards have been erected within the past ten years and most of them have been built by the Corporation under the Housing Acts. They will therefore be chiefly occupied by a younger generation whose expectation of life is good. The death rates from certain of the commoner diseases in the various wards of the Borough will be found in Table IV. Although the general death rates in St. James' Ward and St. Mary's Ward are not particularly high, they show up very badly in connection with deaths from tuberculosis and deaths from other respiratory diseases. Overcrowding and slum conditions lower resistance and diminish vitality and the chances of droplet infection are increased by the congested conditions under which many of the people live. A list of the numbers of deaths from the commoner defined diseases will be found on page 60. Except for the reduction in the number of deaths under one year of age, they are substantially the same as those for the preceding two years and call for no special comment.

Infant Mortality.—The net total deaths under the age of one year were 161, an increase of 28 over that for last year. The chief contributory causes of this increase are the excessive number of deaths from whooping-cough (8) and pneumonia (30). It may be assumed that in several of the deaths from pneumonia this disease was a sequel of whooping-cough, although the latter condition was not mentioned on the death certificate. It is still true that whooping-cough is not looked upon as a deadly complaint in young children and adequate care is not given to the treatment of this disease, particularly in its early stages. The infant mortality rate for the year was 79 deaths under one year per thousand births, a rate which is higher than any obtaining since 1927. Table VI., which gives a detailed summary of the deaths under one year, shows that the increase in infantile deaths has occurred in children who have survived the first month of life. The total deaths of babies under four weeks of age differs very little from those of 1932, the neo-natal mortality rate being 34.8, compared with 31.6 in the previous year. Although this rate has not shown the same progressive decline during the present century as has the infant mortality rate in Wolverhampton, a comparison of the figures during the past decade is reasonably satisfactory.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. (i) **Staff.**

(See page 3).

(ii) (a) **Laboratory Facilities.**

Bacteriological and pathological examinations continue to be carried out at the laboratories of The Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton. The Clinical Laboratory at New Cross Hospital was completed last year and is proving very useful.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

There is no change to report.

(c) **Home Nursing.**

The Public Assistance Committee make grants to two voluntary nursing associations in the town in consideration of the domiciliary work done by them for public assistance cases. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has for several years had an arrangement with the District Nursing Association for the home nursing of necessitous cases of measles, whooping-cough and summer diarrhoea. This arrangement has now been extended to the Bushbury District Nursing Association.

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

A new infant welfare clinic was opened in April, 1933, to accommodate the cases situated in that portion of Penn which was transferred to Wolverhampton by the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1932. The complete list is as follows;—

Name and situation	Accommodation	By whom provided
Child Welfare Centres :—		
(1) Lea Road Clinic.	4 sessions a week	Local Authority
(2) Ward Street Clinic.	4 " "	" "
(3) Cong. School, Stafford St.	4 " "	" "
(4) Park Lane Clinic ...	4 " "	" "
(5) Moseley Village Clinic ...	1 " "	" "
(6) Penn Road Clinic ...	1 " "	" "
Ante-Natal Clinics :—		
Lea Road Clinic.	1 " "	" "
Ward Street Clinic.	1 " "	" "
Park Lane Clinic ..	1 " "	" "
Cong. School, Stafford St.	1 " "	" "
School Clinics :		
Education Offices, North St.	Open daily	" "
Old Council Offices, Heath Town. ...	" "	" "
Moseley Village ...	1 session a week	" "
Orthopædic Clinic :—		
Ward Street Clinic. ...	Open daily	" "
Artificial Sunlight Clinic :—		
The Royal Hospital. ...	" "	The Royal Hospital
V.D. Treatment Centre :—		
The Royal Hospital. ...	" "	" "
Tuberculosis Dispensary :—		
Bell Street... ...	" "	Joint Tuberculosis Committee

(e) Hospitals.

There has been no change in the number of hospitals beds—voluntary or municipal—provided for non-infectious cases. The Borough Infectious Hospital was extended last year by the completion of a new pavilion of 18 beds. (See page 53.)

2. (i) The Municipal Hospital at New Cross is administered by the Public Assistance Committee. No noteworthy developments in this service have been effected during the past twelve months, but the resident medical staff has been increased by the appointment of a second Assistant Medical Officer, bringing the total to three.

(ii) On the inclusion of a portion of the Seisdon Rural District in the Borough of Wolverhampton on 1st April, 1933, the existing part-time outdoor medical officer was appointed to the same office under the Wolverhampton Corporation,

(iii) The institutional accommodation for mental defectives is still unsatisfactory. With the exception of the mental wards at New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton Corporation possess no accommodation of their own and their efforts to acquire a share in any existing institution has met with complete failure. At the beginning of last year a conference of local authorities was called in order to determine whether there was a sufficient demand for a further institution for defectives in the area. It was found that certain authorities had no accommodation of their own and were prepared to investigate a scheme for building an institution of adequate size for their joint areas. Conversations on these lines are still proceeding and it is hoped that something definite may be the outcome. It is true that Wolverhampton has now only a very small list of defectives awaiting admission to institutions, but there is an increasing demand for beds all over the country and the present supply cannot keep up with it. Even now it is very difficult to find vacancies for cases of joint physical and mental defects or cases of mental deficiency associated with epilepsy. Accommodation can always be obtained fairly easily for high-grade cases, but those at the other end of the scale are not welcomed by the managers of institutions. So long as Wolverhampton has no institution of its own and, therefore, no say in the admission of cases, this unsatisfactory condition of affairs will continue. Added to this is the fact that the removal of defectives to homes and colonies in other parts of the country increases the inconvenience of visiting by relatives, of sending out patients on leave, of the conveyance of defectives to institutions, and of any consultations between the local authority's officers and those of the institution concerned.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. Midwifery and Maternity Service.

(a) Midwives.

The total number of women who notified their intention to practise in Wolverhampton during 1933 was 52. Of this number 16 were trained midwives working in institutions, 34 were trained midwives working independently, and 2 were untrained. The two latter, who have been on the Register since 1905, rarely take cases now, but continue to notify their intention to practise in case they are called upon in emergencies.

The Inspector of Midwives reports as follows:—

“ The midwives continue to give satisfaction. There were no cases reported during 1933 for unsatisfactory work or conduct. The ante-natal supervision by midwives has been improving, both midwives and patients are taking more kindly to it, and the patients are realizing more and more the importance of help and advice during the pre-natal period. The midwifery service in the Borough at the present time is rather in excess of the demand, due in a great measure to the lower birth rate. Only a few of the more popular midwives are able to make a satisfactory living and the fees are low even for an industrial area suffering from unemployment. We are hoping for improved conditions for midwives from the ‘ Joint Committee on Midwifery ’ in the near future. There have been some interesting monthly meetings during the past year—lectures and discussions on work in general which have been much appreciated. The nature of the midwives’ work makes the attendances somewhat erratic, but on the whole the meetings were well attended.”

No midwife was reported to the Local Supervising Authority during the year. One midwife who had been placed on probation by the Central Midwives Board in 1931 had her name struck off the roll.

The Corporation continue to pay a fee of £1 1s. 0d. to midwives who attend necessitous cases in their homes and who

are unable to obtain payment from the patients themselves, provided that neither husband nor wife is eligible for maternity benefit. The Corporation also pay compensation to midwives when cases booked by them are sent to hospital for confinement on account of disease or abnormality. No district midwives are employed or subsidised by the Corporation.

(b) Maternity Mortality and Morbidity.

All cases of maternal deaths and all notified cases of puerperal infection are carefully investigated by one of the medical officers in the Health Department, assisted by the Inspector of Midwives. During 1933 there were 4 maternal deaths, of which 2 were due to sepsis and 2 to other causes. This gives the maternity mortality rate as 1.9 per thousand births, which is considerably below the average for the whole country.

Details of these 4 maternal deaths are as follows:—

1. This patient attended the ante-natal clinic at Hospital and was delivered in Hospital. She had a retained placenta and post-partum hæmorrhage. She died while having an intravenous saline.

2. This patient was attended by a midwife during her pregnancy. Apart from fatigue she appeared to be well. The midwife was summoned when the patient was near term because of violent abdominal pain. She was admitted to Hospital where she died from concealed accidental hæmorrhage.

3. The ante-natal care in the case of this patient was undertaken by the midwife. A doctor was summoned during labour because of delay. Forceps were successfully applied. Rise in temperature was discovered on the seventeenth day of the puerperium. The patient was removed to Hospital where she died from pelvic peritonitis. An intrauterine swab yielded hæmolytic streptococci.

4. This patient had engaged neither midwife nor doctor. At the ninth week of her pregnancy she was removed to Hospital because of the onset of severe hæmorrhage. This was followed by a miscarriage. She later developed pelvic peritonitis and died.

In view of the small numbers of deaths from which this rate is calculated it would be unwise to assume that the problem of the risks connected with childbirth has yet been solved. It is true that all kinds of facilities are available to expectant mothers in Wolverhampton—readily accessible ante-natal clinics, adequate accommodation at maternity and other hospitals, the services of obstetric consultants when required, home helps, etc. What is now necessary is that all expectant mothers shall avail themselves of these facilities and, in addition to this, that they shall expect and require the midwife or the doctor whom they engage for their confinement to give them proper care and attention during the ante-natal as well as the post-natal period.

(c) **Puerperal Infections.**

The notified cases of puerperal infections were as follows:—

Puerperal Pyrexia: twenty-two cases, five of which were removed to Hospital after notification, and fourteen of which were notified from institutions in the district.

Puerperal Fever: thirteen cases, four of which were removed to Hospital after notification, and nine of which were notified from institutions.

Of the above there were 12 cases in which the patient was normally resident outside the Borough, namely 7 cases of puerperal pyrexia and 5 cases of puerperal fever. Seven of the Borough cases were in women whose confinement had been conducted by a medical man, 9 were midwives' cases, and the remainder had been confined in institutions. Hæmolytic streptococci were isolated in 2 cases, pneumococci in 1 case and b.coli in 4 cases.

(d) **Ante-Natal Clinics.** (Table X.)

It is highly satisfactory to be able to report that each of the four ante-natal clinics established in the town showed higher figures for attendances last year. New cases numbering 513 made a total of 2,735 attendances, as compared with 432 new cases and 2,241 attendances in 1932. It is not possible accurately to ascertain the number of confinements conducted by midwives

alone and one cannot, therefore, determine the exact proportion of women attending these clinics who had only engaged a midwife. There were 2,070 births notified by midwives, but 624 of these were from institutions to which a medical officer was attached, and a certain number of others might have been notified by the midwife whilst acting as a maternity nurse. It would probably not be far wrong to assume that 33% of the expectant mothers who could have made use of the ante-natal clinic did so. Therefore, whilst it is good to find that these clinics are attracting more and more cases every year, one must not be blind to the fact that they are at present only catering for about one-third of the women who might possibly be induced to attend them. The Medical Officer at the ante-natal clinics has recently been trying out some new preparations for preventing the toxæmias of pregnancy and she reports as follows:—

“ During the year in the ante-natal clinics fresh efforts have been made to prevent the development of the toxæmias of pregnancy, and, should symptoms of these occur, to prevent their advance. Towards this end an encouraging degree of success has been achieved by the use of Alkaline Compound Tablets and by the use of intramuscular injections of Calcium Gluconate.

(i) **Alkaline Compound Tablets.** These tablets are prescribed during the earlier months of pregnancy as a preventive of albuminuria and are given and continued throughout pregnancy when the blood pressure is higher than normal. They are also given in other cases on the slightest indication of rise in blood pressure. Encouragement has been taken from the fact that there have been very few cases of albuminuria of pregnancy at the clinics, and such cases as occurred were of a mild character.

(ii) **Calcium Gluconate.** Treatment with intramuscular injections of this preparation has been more recent. This method is employed more in the later months of pregnancy and its use is based on the assumption that many of the discomforts of the later months are mild toxæmias due to calcium deficiency. It has been found very efficacious in the

treatment of cramp, mild peripheral neuritis, and persistent vomiting. In one or two cases patients have felt so much better that they have asked that the injection should be repeated. In one case giving a history of post-partum hæmorrhage in the two previous confinements, the injections were given and labour was normal with no complications."

(e) **Maternity Hospitals.**

The existing arrangements have been continued. During 1933 there were 88 women admitted from the ante-natal clinics to the maternity wards of the Municipal Hospital. These cases are additional to the confinements which took place at The Legge Memorial Home for unmarried mothers (15 births) and the Cleveland House V.D. Hostel (34 births), both of which are subsidised by the Corporation.

2. **Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.**

Apart from those mentioned in the previous paragraph there is no institutional accommodation for mothers or babies. A convalescent home to which selected cases could be sent after confinement would be a great boon to many women and would give them a chance of regaining complete health and strength before returning to their ordinary household duties.

3. **Health Visitors.** (Table XIII.)

Early in 1933 the Senior Health Visitor, Miss D. E. Tonks, was appointed Superintendent Health Visitor and given certain supervisory duties over the other eight, whilst still retaining a small district of her own. On April 1st, 1933, the Borough was extended to include further portions of Penn and Bushbury with an extra acreage of 2,011 acres. As no additional staff was appointed this extension necessitated some revision of the health visiting districts. Miss Miller was accordingly given Penn Ward, Miss Owen's district was extended to include Moseley Village, and the two Health Visitors working in the north of the town had their districts extended to include the added areas on either side. Taking into consideration the increased distances that these ladies now have to travel to visit mothers and children in their homes, it would seem that this work is being maintained satisfactorily.

There were 2,103 first visits paid as compared with 2,074 in the previous year; 5,264 re-visits as compared with 5,178; and the home visits to toddlers amounted to 12,388 as compared with 13,630 in 1932. Owing to the rapid fall in the birth rate since 1928, there must be each year a diminishing number of children in the Borough between the ages of one and five years. This fact will partly account for the slight decrease in the number of visits to toddlers which were paid last year. Some allowance must also be made for the increased number of attendances made by the Health Visitors at the clinics owing to the opening of the new centre in Penn Ward. In commenting on the actual work carried on at the various clinics during the year, some reference must be made to two points. The first is the establishment of an infant welfare centre in a hall off Penn Road, which is open one afternoon a week. This centre serves the population added to the south of the Borough by the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1932. Prior to the extension the Staffordshire County Council held a weekly clinic at St. Philip's Church Hall for the mothers and babies of this district, but these premises were not considered sufficiently convenient or central for the Corporation scheme and other premises were accordingly obtained. The other change made was in connection with the attendances of new cases and of toddlers. It was formerly the practice to hold special sessions at each of the clinics for new cases only and to exclude all other children from these sessions. At the beginning of last year this programme was revised and new and old cases were seen at each of the major clinics on two afternoons each week, whilst a special afternoon session once a fortnight was set aside for toddlers only. It is difficult to determine as yet whether this new arrangement is proving a success. The number of new cases over one year of age who attended during 1933 was 247, as compared with 153 in 1932, but the total attendances of toddlers dropped from 9,673 to 8,927. It also has to be remembered that these children between one and five years get more individual attention from the Health Visitors and doctors when they are brought up by themselves unaccompanied by a younger infant. The record of the attendances at the various clinics is given in Table X. There has been some slight falling off in the average attendances at Ward Street and Park Lane Clinics, whilst those at Lea Road and Stafford Street have remained stationary. The new clinic at Penn Road is being satisfactorily patronised.

4. **Infant Life Protection.**

Each Health Visitor continues to act as Infant Life Protection Visitor for her own district. During the year 38 children have been under supervision. Three infants were fostered temporarily in maternity homes, 1 was transferred to the Cottage Homes of the Public Assistance Committee in December, 2 others were removed by their mothers to other areas and 1 returned to the care of her mother on the marriage of the latter. Of the 31 on the books on December 31st, 1933, 6 were of school age and 14 attended welfare centres. The Infant Life Protection Visitors paid 140 visits during the year. No statutory action was taken during the year with regard to unsuitable premises or unsuitable foster-mothers, but the parent of one child was advised to find other accommodation for him owing to a certain physical defect in the foster-mother which rendered it difficult for her to look after him. This suggestion was immediately complied with.

5. **Orthopædic Treatment.** (Table XXXVI.)

The joint clinic for schoolchildren and children under school age is still held at the Corporation premises in Ward Street and is open all the week. During the year 1933 the total number of new cases referred thereto was 112, and they paid 4,510 visits for massage, remedial exercises and other forms of treatment. Of this total 43 were children under five and their attendances numbered 1,369.

6. **Nursing Homes.**

There are 17 of these homes established within the Borough, all of which are inspected at least once annually by a medical officer on the staff of the Health Department. This total includes 3 homes in the Penn area which were transferred to Wolverhampton by the Borough extension last year. In general the condition of all of the homes was satisfactory. It was found in some cases that the records had not been kept up to date, but these matters had been rectified when a second visit was paid. No applications for registration were received during the year and no orders were made cancelling registration. One nursing home ceased to be used as such and was withdrawn from the list.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) **Meteorology.** (Table I.)

The year 1933 was noteworthy for the persistence of anti-cyclonic conditions for long periods both in the summer and autumn. The total rainfall was only 23.07 in. which was 4.5 in. less than the average. October was the wettest month with 5.28 in., whilst December was the driest with only 0.4 in. Heavy precipitation in the form of snow was recorded on February 24th and 25th. Very hot weather commenced before the end of May and continued with slight intermissions throughout June and July. Less settled conditions obtained during the early part of August, but another fine and warm period set in towards the end of the month and proceeded during most of September. The highest readings of the shade thermometer were obtained on June 6th (88.8°F.), July 27th (88.5°F.) and August 28th (87.5°F.). The severest frost of the year was registered on January 24th (11.2°), but much cold weather combined with fog was experienced in December.

(b) **Water.**

Full details of the new waterworks at Dimmingsdale were given in the last Annual Report. Routine samples of each source of the water of Wolverhampton are taken every month and submitted to chemical and bacteriological analysis. The water is quite satisfactory in quality and the quantity obtained is fully adequate for the needs of the area (which extends some distance beyond the Borough boundaries). An unrestricted supply was maintained throughout the whole year in spite of the drought. A summary of the results of the analyses is as follows:—

Sample A represents mixed waters from Cosford and Tettenhall which normally supply the northern part of the town with or without the addition of some of the Dimmingsdale Water;

Sample B represents water from the Dimmingsdale Works which normally supply the southern portion of the Borough and the south-west district;

Sample C represents water from the works at Cosford.

Chemical Examination.	Sample A.	Sample B.	Sample C.
	Grains per Gallon.		
(a) Total Solid Matter dried at 212° F.	22.26	26.47	23.54
(b) Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	.0007	.0007	.0008
(c) Albuminoid Ammonia ...	.0038	.0023	.0037
(d) Nitric Nitrogen ...	.196	.200	.214
(e) Chlorine	2.38	1.38	2.70
(f) Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F. ... ..	.018	.008	.021
(g) Hardness before boiling	14.09°	18.08°	14.34°
(h) Hardness after boiling ..	6.95°	8.49°	7.04°
Bacteriological Examination.			
(a) Total organisms per c.c. at 37° C.	4	1	3
(b) B. Coli in 100 c.c. ...	Absent	Absent	Absent

A preliminary survey of the Bushbury area which was added to the Borough on the 1st April, disclosed the fact that a number of houses derived their supply of water for domestic purposes from shallow wells situated in the vicinity of cesspools or privy middens. Action was promptly taken and the undermentioned samples of water were taken from such wells; the reports of the Public Analyst, and the result of subsequent informal action under Section 70 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are shown below:—

No. of Sample.	No. of Houses Supplied.	Analyst's Report.	Result of Subsequent Action.
1/33	1	" Unsafe for drinking."	Well closed: Corporation supply laid on.
2/33	2	" " "	" " "
3/33	2	" Unsuitable for drinking."	" " "
4/33	1	" Unsafe for drinking."	" " "
5/33	1	" Fairly satisfactory."	No action: further samples to be taken.
6/33	1	" " "	Well closed: Corporation supply laid on.
7/33	2	" Of satisfactory quality."	No action: further samples to be taken.

Excluding those houses provisionally included in proposed Clearance Areas or scheduled for action under Part 2 of the Housing Act, a large number of houses within the district obtain their supply from a stand-pipe which is common to two, three or four houses and is often situated in the open yard. Action was commenced during the year with a view to securing the provision of a separate tap inside each house and by the end of the year 271 houses had been provided with such an amenity.

Ninety-eight cases of waste of water owing to defective water fittings were referred to the Water Engineer.

(c) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The majority of the 110 cesspools known to exist at the end of the year within the Borough are situated within the Bushbury "added" area. Where the Corporation sewer is available within the statutory distance of the houses, connection of the house drains thereto is required together with discontinuance of the cesspool. During the year 9 houses were successfully dealt with in this manner.

The drainage systems in connection with 172 houses were tested by smoke and 109 by the "colour" test; as a result of subsequent notices the drains were reconstructed in 249 cases. In addition 269 drains were found to be obstructed, and in 41 cases the necessary cleansing was carried out by the Corporation under the default powers of Section 82 of the Local Act of 1925.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case to enforce the reconstruction of a drain common to 10 houses.

Where unsatisfactory conditions exist under which one sink suffices for common use by the occupants of two or more houses, notices are now served requiring the provision of a separate sink in each house. Eighty-nine of such notices have been complied with during the year.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following notes on the extensions to the sewerage system of the Borough which were carried out last year.

“ 1. **The Moseley Village sewerage scheme** provides a new foul sewer in the main Willenhall Road and a new storm overflow sewer from Willenhall Road to the Stowheath brook course. This scheme is now completed and replaces the old sewage works at Moseley Village. The foul sewage from this part of the Borough is conveyed by the new sewers to the main sewerage system of the town.

2. **Marsh Lane Drainage.** This scheme, which is nearly completed, includes new sewers in Marsh Lane, Stafford Road, Three Tons Lane, together with a pumping station and a 12 in. cast-iron rising main conveying the sewage to the main sewage works at Barnhurst. The scheme will enable 203 acres of land in the north of the Borough to be developed for housing purposes and provides for the drainage of a further 82 acres when required. It does away with the small private sewage works at the back of McLean Road and will allow 67 houses in Stafford Road, which are at present on dumb-wells, to be connected to the public sewer.

3. **Upper Penn Sewerage Scheme.** In November last comprehensive works were commenced for the installation of new sewers in Penn Road, Woodfield Avenue, Coalway Road and Langley Road, connecting up to the Merryhill sewage works. The object of this scheme is to prevent the flooding which has occurred in these districts due to the surcharging of the foul sewers.”

4. The enlarged sewage disposal works at Barnhurst were formally opened by the Chairman of the Sewerage Committee on 14th November, 1933. These works were designed and executed at a total cost of £245,598, and are situated about two and a half miles to the north-west of the centre of the town and occupy the southern part of the Corporation's sewage farm which was formerly used for sewage purification but is now no longer required for that purpose. The extended works cover an area of 60 acres and are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 5 million gallons of sewage per day and three times that amount of mixed sewage and storm-water. The new works include 2 detritus tanks, primary sedimentation tanks, secondary settlement tanks, bacteria beds and two complete units of bio-aeration plant. In addition there are also sludge reconditioning tanks, sludge digesting tanks, humus tanks, sludge drying beds and a sludge pumping station. The effluent is finally conducted into the

Pendeford Brook. The new works have been designed on a layout that will permit of an extension of any of the units as and when necessary.

(d) **Rivers and Streams.**

“ The Smestow Brook throughout the whole of its length from the racecourse boundary to the Borough boundary (except for a portion immediately below Hordern Road), has been widened to 20 ft. and the necessary new culverts under the Great Western Railway and the main Tettenhall Road have been constructed. The Brook course has been culverted and widened where required through the racecourse with the object of preventing flooding which occurred regularly at the racecourse and at Aldersley Road after any heavy storms.

The Graiseley Brook from Merridale Road West to Merridale Road has been straightened, widened and concreted, and work is now in hand for laying a new 4 ft. storm-water culvert through the cemetery. The object of this work is the prevention of flooding which occurs in the Merridale Street West and Owen Road districts during heavy storms.

(e) **Closet Accommodation.**

In this direction also the extension of the Council's district necessitated increased activity to secure conversion of privy middens, pan closets or waste water closets into the clean water system. The following summary is based upon the records kept and of the action taken:—

CONVERSIONS TO CLEAN WATER SYSTEM.		
Type of Closets Converted.	Number Converted.	
	During 1933.	Total to Date.
Waste Water Closets ...	188	8,080
Pail or Pan Closets ...	14	9,948
Privies or Privy Middens ...	12	41 (since Jan., 1926)
Trough Closets ...	8	28 („ „)
Totals ...	222	18,097
Additional W.C.'s provided to Existing Premises during 1933 ... 112		

The undermentioned figures constitute a summary of the various types of sanitary conveniences—other than clean water closets—known to be in use at the end of the year. The increases against the corresponding figures in last year's Report are accounted for by inclusion of the Bushbury and Penn added areas.

(a) Privies or Privy Middens	...	20
(b) Pail or Pan Closets	... ..	171
(c) Pail Closets for temporary use	...	16
(d) Waste Water Closets	... ..	27

Item (c) above refers to pail closets in temporary use only whilst building and other external constructional works are in progress. The waste water closets referred to under item (d) are being dealt with.

(f) **Public Refuse.**

Action under Sections 57 or 58 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928, requiring the conversion of ashpits into receptacles to accommodate dustbins, the primary provision by the owner of a standard type of dustbin for each house and subsequently the taking over by the Corporation of all such dustbins, was considerably increased during the year owing to the extension of the Borough boundary.

A further 64 ashpits were converted during the year, making the total to date 682. One hundred and fourteen additional houses were provided with approved bins and details passed to the Rates and Cleansing Departments. In many cases where only limited yard space exists it has been found more expedient to require demolition of the ashpits under Section 46 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

No alteration has taken place in the arrangements for the collection and disposal of domestic refuse and the cleansing of cesspools. The present method of removal of house refuse is by no means a "dustless" one and an improvement should be effected as soon as circumstances permit.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

By HAROLD DOWNES, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

A detailed summary of the routine inspection work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors is given under Table XVI. on page 69 of this Report, an analysis of the sanitary defects that were reported under Table XVII. on page 70, and the notices served in respect of such defects are summarised under Table XVIII. on page 71. An analysis of the various improvements obtained by compliance with the notices served is given under Table XIX. on pages 72 and 73.

The various cases in connection with which legal proceedings were instituted are detailed under Table XX. on pages 74 and 75.

(a) **Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Outworkers.**

Five summaries of the work carried out under the Factory and Workshops Acts and associated legislation are given under Table XV. on pages 67 and 68.

(b) **Canal Boat Inspection.**

The following details are those contained in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year ending 31st December, 1933, submitted to the Ministry of Health in compliance with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884:—

1. During the year under review 437 Boats have been inspected. The occupants comprised:—

ADULTS—Males	...	540	CHILDREN—Males	...	284
Females	...	421	Females	...	269
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	...	961	Total	...	553
		<hr/>			<hr/>
TOTAL Number of Occupants ... 1,514					

2. With regard to the general conditions of the Boats, in 16 cases water was found percolating into the cabins and 23 other dilapidations in connection with the cabins were dealt with. Seven cases of overcrowding were discovered—a decided improvement in this respect, and in only 1 case was the dirty condition of cabin attributable to the occupants.

It is a significant fact that whilst 15 changes in the Mastership of Boats were noted, in no single instance was such a change officially notified to the Authority.

3. The undermentioned details constitute an analysis of the various infringements of the statutes or Regulations found:—

(a) Registration	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Neglect to Notify Change of Master...					15
(c) Certificates	...	...	...	...	13
(d) Marking	...	...	...	...	5
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	7
(f) Separation of Sexes	...	...	...	...	1
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
(h) Ventilation	...	...	...	...	Nil
(i) Painting	...	...	...	...	7
(j) Water Vessels	...	...	...	...	5
(k) Removal of Bilge Water	...	...	...	...	Nil
(l) Failure to Notify Infectious Disease...					Nil
(m) Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	...	Nil
(n) Cabins not watertight	...	...	...	...	16
(o) Dilapidations	...	...	...	...	23
TOTAL Number of Infringements					93

4. No legal proceedings have been instituted during the year.

5. Compliance with the Acts and Regulations in respect of the various infringements detailed under paragraph 3 above was enforced by the service of 64 Notices, with subsequent letters in those cases where the Notices were not promptly complied with. Eight of these Notices remained uncomplied with at the end of the year.

6. Two cases of infectious disease in connection with the occupants of Boats were notified during the year, viz:—Diphtheria and Pulmonary Tuberculosis respectively. Both these cases were removed to Hospital.

7. The two Boats involved in the occurrence of the two cases of infectious disease referred to in the preceding paragraph were disinfected immediately after removal of the patients,

8. One thousand one hundred and forty-one Boats have been registered by this Authority since 1878, of these:—

(a) i. Only 299 horse-drawn Boats are believed to be in actual use as dwellings at the present time.

ii. No motor-propelled Boats are known to be in use. The remaining Boats are untraceable not having been heard of for some years.

9. (a) No motor-propelled Boat has been registered during the year.

(b) Only 1 horse-drawn Boat has been registered during the year. This is an ordinary narrow boat that was originally registered by this Authority on the 20th May, 1914 (No. 1053), but the registration of the boat was cancelled on the 16th October, 1926, on the request of the owners. The Boat was subsequently docked for extensive repairs and re-registered under different ownership and allotted new Registration No. 1141.

(c) **Rag Flock Act, 1911.**

Rag Flock is not manufactured in the Borough, but 6 samples of this material were taken during the year from upholstery, etc. manufacturers' premises situated within the district. All were certified to be within the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.

(d) **Caravans and Similar Structures.**

During the year intensive action was taken with respect to the number of caravans which had occupied sites within the district for periods varying from one to thirty years. As a tangible result of this activity no fewer than 66 vans were compelled to leave the district. Each case was dealt with according to the circumstances under either the Local Act of 1928 or the Public Health Act, 1925, whilst 2 temporary timber dwellings and 1 van—from which the wheels had been removed—were dealt with by Demolition Orders under the Housing Act, 1930. The undermentioned figures summarise the action taken and results obtained:—

Number of Vans, etc., removed after notices under Section 56 of 1928, Local Act	42
Number of Vans, etc., removed after notices under Section 43(2), Public Health Act, 1925 ...	21
Number of Vans, etc., removed after service of Demolition Orders under Section 19, Housing Act, 1930	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	66
	<hr/>

(e) **Rent, etc., Restriction Acts, 1920 to 1933.**

During the year only one application was received for a Certificate under Section 12 of the 1933 Act, that the dwelling-house concerned was not “in a reasonable state of repair.” The application was acceded to and the Certificate issued. When such a Certificate is issued, a notice under the Public Health or Housing Acts is also served upon the owner of the premises requiring the necessary work to be carried out.

(f) **Premises, etc., controllable by Bye-laws.**

i. **Common Lodging-Houses.** On the 31st December, 1933, there were 6 registered common lodging-houses in use within the Borough. These premises are under supervision of the police.

ii. **Houses-let-in-Lodgings.** Negotiations are now in progress between this Authority and the Ministry of Health regarding modern bye-laws for regulating this class of dwelling. It is anticipated that such powers will be in operation during the ensuing year and control of these premises gradually established.

iii. **Slaughterhouses.** There are 18 privately-owned slaughterhouses still in use within the Borough. Many of these premises are in poor structural condition, but insistence upon a generally high hygienic standard is rendered impracticable by the fact that the licences will—according to the agreement reached with the butchers’ representatives—lapse on and after the 9th November, 1935. When one considers that 1,753 visits were paid to these premises by the District Inspectors for the purpose of examining food during the year under review, the time which is essentially devoted to this work can be readily appreciated.

iv. **Offensive Trade Premises.** Each application to establish an offensive trade is very carefully considered by the Health Committee from every practicable view point before a conditional decision is arrived at. The relatively few "permits" granted by the Council are even then limited to a period of twelve months and a very high structural standard is insisted upon before the permission is allowed to become operative. Careful supervision is exercised over these premises with a view to cancellation of older redundant "permits" (which were not granted for limited periods). The powers conferred upon the Council for official disestablishment under Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1925, are fully utilised. The following table is self-explanatory:—

Offensive Trades: Summary of Action Taken during 1933.

Description of Trade	Applications Received		Permits Granted		Disestablished	On Register 31st Dec., 1933
	New Premises	Renewals	New Premises	Renewals		
Bone Boiler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melter or Extractor ...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Fellmonger and Hide or Skin Dealer ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2
Fish Fryer	10	17	3*	17	15	91
Gut Scraper	1	1	1	1	1	3
Rag, Bone and Skin Dealer ...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Tripe Boiler	1	7	1	7	2	10
Soap Boiler	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	13	26	5*	26	20	112

*In 2 of the cases included in this figure the sanction did not become operative. (In 1 case the conditions have not been complied with, and in the other case the plans were not approved by the Council.)

v. **New Streets and Buildings.** The Health Department has made full use of the numerous requirements laid down in these Bye-laws which are applicable to existing buildings. Many classes of buildings on completion automatically come under control of the Health Department and through the courtesy of the Borough Engineer all plans of such buildings submitted to his Department are passed to the former Department for comments. Co-operation between the two Departments is thus guaranteed before the plans of such buildings are formally approved by the Council. This procedure was carried out with respect to the undermentioned premises with the results stated:—

Proposed Premises.	No. Plans Submitted.	Number approved after Amendment.	Number Disapproved
Conversion of Existing House into "Flats"	13	9	4
Food Manufacturing Premises	2	2	—
Bakehouse	1	1	—
Totals ...	16	12	4

vi. **Nuisances.** During the year the provisions of these valuable Bye-laws have been utilised to the following effect:—

PIGGERIES: No. Discontinued, 15; No. Improved Structurally, 39.

STABLES: No. Discontinued, 5; No. Improved Structurally, 26.

FOWLS, ETC.: No. Discontinued, 17; Nuisance otherwise remedied, 10.

In 5 cases it was necessary to institute legal proceedings to enforce the provisions of either the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 47, or the Bye-laws with regard to piggeries.

vii. **Drainage of Existing Buildings.** With a view to enforcing the requirement embodied in these Bye-laws which requires a twenty-four hours' notice to be sent to the Department of the intention of any person to reconstruct, etc., any drain, a

letter was forwarded to all tradesmen who might be concerned, warning them of the possible consequences of contravention. These Bye-laws are being rigidly enforced, 253 new drains being examined during the year involving the application of the water test on 172 occasions.

(g) Smoke Abatement.

During this period of economic depression the emission of smoke from factory chimneys has almost been welcomed, as indicating the beginnings of a revival in trade. Smoke observations to the number of 67 were made by the Inspectors during the year and on 10 occasions the emission of black smoke was found to be excessive. Informal notices were served upon the firms concerned and in 7 cases subsequent observations showed the desired improvement. The proprietors of 2 firms have signified their intention of carrying out structural alterations to the furnace or stack concerned, with a view to remedying the excessive emission of smoke, and 1 firm is carrying out similar alterations to remedy a serious emission of gritty particles. The atmospheric pollution gauge installed in the centre of the town was out of order during the latter part of the year and no reports are available. It has been pointed out that the present situation of this gauge is too sheltered and arrangements are now being made to transfer it to a more open site in the West Park. The opportunity will also be taken to transfer the other meteorological instruments to the new site at the same time, as they are somewhat overshadowed by trees in their present situation.

(h) Schools.

A special report on the sanitary conditions of one elementary school in the Borough was made in December, 1933, and forwarded to the Education Committee. No schools or departments were closed during the year on account of infectious disease. Exclusions were issued in respect of 999 scholars who were suffering from or had been in contact with infectious disease. At Red Cross Street School and Dudley Road School ashpits have been abolished and replaced by sanitary dustbins. Portions of the playgrounds of other schools have been asphalted in order to improve the facilities for organised games and physical training.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The Table required by the Minister of Health will be found on page 76.

Slum Clearance.

The Corporation slum clearance programme under the Housing Act, 1930, includes 5 clearance areas, 1 improvement area and approximately 500 individual unfit houses. It is estimated that the total number of houses requiring to be demolished is 2183.

The Brickkiln Croft Clearance Scheme was practically completed by the end of 1933, only 19 houses awaiting demolition, and preparations are now being made for dealing with the cleared site. The analysis given below constitutes a summary of the progress made to date and during the year under review respectively.

Analysis of Action Taken and Results Obtained by 31st December, 1933.

PART I.—BRICKKILN CROFT AREA.

	During Year.	Total to date.
1. Displacement Details:—		
(a) Number of Houses Vacated by End of Year:—		
i. "Pink" houses	57	152
N.B.—Including 3 houses originally void.		
ii. "Grey" houses	13	13
N.B.—Including 2 houses originally void.		
Totals ...	70	165
(b) Number of Persons Displaced from such houses.		
i. "Pink" houses	233	690
ii. "Grey" houses	18	18
Totals ...	251	708

					During Year.	Total to date.
(c)	Number of Families Accommodated in					
	Council Houses	...	...	...	47	127
(d)	Number of Families Accommodated					
	otherwise	...	...	...	21	36

2. Demolition Progress:—

(a) Number of Houses Demolished by End of Year:—

i.	Coloured “ pink ”	...	...	...	82	149
ii.	Coloured “ grey ”	...	...	...	6	8
					<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	...			88	157
					<hr/>	<hr/>

(b) Number of Houses to be Demolished to clear Area:—

i.	Coloured “ pink ”	...	...	...		14
ii.	Coloured “ grey ”	...	...	...		5
						<hr/>
	Total	...				19
						<hr/>

It is interesting to note at this stage that—apart from actual dwelling-houses—the scheme involved the acquisition and demolition of the 50 other buildings detailed below:—

“ Pink ” Properties. 2 Stables, 11 Workshops and 15 Storerooms 28

“ Grey ” Properties. 1 Engineering Workshop, 1 Mission Hall, 1 Bakehouse, 1 Office, 3 Coal Sheds, 10 Storerooms, 5 Workshops 22

The Walsall Street (West) Clearance Scheme and Compulsory Purchase Order was officially approved by the Corporation in May, 1933, and was the subject of a Local Enquiry by an Inspector from the Ministry of Health in September, 1933. The Minister's confirming Order, dated January 23rd, 1934, approved the original scheme in practically every respect. The only alterations made were that one house was excluded from the clearance area and that the basis of compensation of 3 properties, 2 of which were combined dwelling-houses and shops, was altered to the owners' benefit. A brief description of the Area and its sanitary defects is as follows:—

1. Size of Area: 7.2 acres or 37,365 yards.
2. Total Number of Unfit Houses on the area: 448, including 7 unoccupied houses of which 5 are derelict.
3. Total Number of Families within the Area: 494, including houses coloured "grey."

Total Number of Persons: 2,122. There are 67 of the above houses which are occupied by more than 1 family and an additional 10 houses are houses-let-in-lodgings.

4. The density of houses per acre in the Area is 58.55. Average number of persons per dwelling-house is 4.69, and the average number of persons per room is 1.23.
5. Within the Area are 22 courts with 58 court houses and a further 28 back-to-back houses. The structural condition of all the houses is poor and practically all of them are worn out as evidenced by the buckling of the walls and the defective condition of the roofs. Nearly all the houses show evidence of rising dampness, whilst the majority of them have defective lighting, insufficient sanitary accommodation and inadequate provision for the storage of food. The main mortality statistics of the Area for the past 5 years are considerably higher than those of the immediate neighbourhood and of the town as a whole, the death rates from tuberculosis and from respiratory diseases being particularly bad.

Individual Unfit Houses.

An accelerated programme for dealing with this type of house has been adopted. Up to now the houses selected for representation under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, have been chiefly houses in courts, back-to-back houses and houses without any means of through ventilation (single houses). Where 2 back-to-back houses have been considered capable of conversion into one through house and the owner has been willing to give an undertaking to carry out the necessary work, Closing Orders have been made and subsequently determined when the premises have been satisfactorily converted. In every representation under Part 2 of the Act, full consideration has been given to any offer by the owner to carry out works which would render the property fit for human habitation, and undertakings have always been accepted when the offer made has been considered to be a satisfactory one. The fact that no single appeal has been entered in respect of these cases is striking testimony to the assiduous and equitable consideration of each case by the Health Committee in their administrative duties under this part of the statute.

The following details comprise a summary of the action taken under this Part of the Act, and the results obtained during the year under review and to date respectively:—

**Analysis of Action Taken and Results Obtained by
31st December, 1933.**

PART 2.—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

					During Year	Total to Date.
1. Action Taken by End of Year:—						
(a) Number of Houses Represented as Unfit (i.e., To Health Committee) ...					232	416
(b) Number of Demolition Orders Made (i.e., Confirmed by Council) ...					188	315
(c) Number of Statutory Undertakings Accepted:—						
i. Not again to use house for human habitation					—	1
ii. To repair and render fit for human habitation					3	3
iii. To convert “ back-to-back ” houses into “ through ” and repair					1	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>
				Totals ...	4	5
					<hr/>	<hr/>
(d) Number of Closing Orders Made (i.e., confirmed by Council)					26	26
(e) In Addition:—						
6 cases await the adjourned consideration of the Com- mittee, and						
30 cases await the decision of the Committee and subse- quent confirmation by Council.						
2. Results Obtained to Date:—						
(a) Displacement Details:—						
i. Number of Houses Vacated:—						
Under Section 19					163	261
Under Section 20					9	9
					<hr/>	<hr/>
				Totals ...	172	270
					<hr/>	<hr/>
ii. Number of Persons Displaced:—						
Under Section 19					404	837
Under Section 20					36	36
					<hr/>	<hr/>
				Totals	440	873
					<hr/>	<hr/>

		During	Total
		Year.	to date.
iii.	Total Number of Families Accommodated in Council Houses...	155	238
iv.	Total Number of Families Accommodated Otherwise ...	24	39
(b)	Demolition, etc., Progress:—		
i.	Houses Demolished before Demolition Order could be served ...	—	1
ii.	Number of Houses Demolished pursuant to Demolition Orders ...	105	203
	Totals ...	105	204
iii.	Number of Statutory Undertakings: Complied with (1 “ back-to-back ” converted) ...	1	1
	Work in Progress ...	3	3
	Still Operative (Not to use as dwelling) ...	—	1
	Totals ...	4	5
iv.	Number of Closing Orders:—		
	Determined (5 “ back-to-back ” converted) ...	5	5
	Still Operative ...	21	21
	Totals ...	26	26
v.	Number of Houses Voluntarily Demolished in anticipation of formal action ...	96	118

With regard to the 6 houses re-conditioned—either in accordance with the Statutory Undertakings given by the owners, or subsequent to the service of Closing Orders—a very high standard of work has been insisted upon by the preparation and issue of detailed specifications of the works required to be carried out. The problem of satisfactorily accomplishing the desired housing standard in respect of a very large proportion of the typical working-class dwellings within the district will undoubtedly involve a considerable increase in this procedure—particularly in connection with Statutory Undertakings.

In those cases where the houses dealt with are known to be infested with vermin, fumigation of the house and its contents is regularly carried out within a few days of actual displacement as

a precautionary measure against infestation of Council houses. After displacement the houses allocated to such families are regularly examined by the District Inspector concerned to ascertain evidence of re-infestation. Prompt action can thus be taken to check the trouble in the early stage.

The great majority of the properties demolished have been houses in courts and for that reason the town does not present such an unsightly appearance to the casual observer as it would have done if most of them had been on main thoroughfares. It is to be hoped that owners of houses which have been demolished will realise the unsightly appearance of a site which has only been partly cleared of buildings and is covered with brick-ends and miscellaneous refuse. It would considerably improve the appearance of the town if these "cleared sites" could be really cleared and levelled and properly fenced off from the adjoining street or road.

Overcrowding.

Overcrowding in the poorer type of working-class dwellings is still rampant, and concurrently the financial circumstances of a very large proportion of the families concerned are usually such as to render a solution of the problem almost impossible. In most of the cases abated during the year the only possible remedy was to arrange for members of the family to sleep elsewhere.

No less than 217 houses were found to be overcrowded during the year; of these cases:—

- 24 were abated by displacements from individual unfit houses.
- 36 were abated after the service of informal notices.
- 10 were abated after the service of statutory notices.
- 2 were abated after the institution of legal proceedings.
- 133 cases will be automatically abated by displacements under the Walsall Street (West) Clearance Scheme.

The Council's activities under the Housing Act provide an obvious solution of this problem, for a considerable number of the new houses provided by the Council as accommodation for the families displaced by slum clearance schemes are redundant by reason of the number of such families who themselves find alternative accommodation. These houses should be available primarily for overcrowding or tuberculosis cases, particularly so when one considers that rent relief is available in necessitous cases.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.** The extension of the Borough boundary effective on and after the 1st April, 1933, brought 19 further producers' premises within the control of the Authority. Prompt action was taken to bring these premises up to the standard prescribed by the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, with the result that:—

- 3 Cowsheds have been wholly or partially reconstructed.
- 7 Cowsheds have been provided with adequate light and ventilation.
- 8 Cowsheds have been provided with impervious floors.
- 8 Cowsheds have been provided with proper drainage.
- 6 Cowsheds have been provided with an adequate water supply.
- 3 Cowsheds have been provided with a separate dairy or milk room, with sterilizing equipment.

Quite apart from supervision of producers' premises by the Council's Veterinary Inspector, the various dairy farms and other premises within the Borough are regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors; during 1933, such inspections comprised:—

Cowsheds, 509. Dairies and Milkshops, 3,755.

“ Graded Milk.”—Details of the licenses in force at the end of 1933, under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, are given immediately following this paragraph; and a classified summary of the samples taken and the results obtained, is given under Table XXII. on page 78.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923. LICENSES IN FORCE.

“ Grade ” of Milk.	Producers, etc.	Bottlers	Dealers	Supplemen- tary Licenses
Certified	—	—	—	1
Grade “A” (T.T.) ...	—	2	1	2
Grade “A” (Pasteurised)	1*	1	—	—
Grade “A” ...	1	5	34	6
Pasteurised ...	1	—	6	4
Totals	3	8	41	13

*Grade “A” milk produced outside the District but “pasteurised” within the Borough.

The following summary gives details of the premises and persons registered under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, both during the year and to date, respectively:—

REGISTRATION OF MILK PURVEYORS AND PREMISES
DURING 1933.

Class of Purveyor, etc.	Applications, 1933.			Removed from Register	Number on Register 31/12/33
	Received	Refused	Granted		
1. Retail Purveyors:					
(a) General ("loose" milk)	60	3*	57	7	191
(b) Bottled Milk only	45	—	45	12	811
Totals	105	3	102	19	1,002
2. Wholesale Purveyors	16	—	16	—	25
3. Producers	22	—	22	—	39
4. Premises:					
(a) Cowsheds	19	—	19	—	39
(b) Dairies	29	—	29	1	196
Totals	48	—	48	1	235

*In these cases, the Council exercised their powers under Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and refused to "register" the applicants, as suitable premises were not available for use by them as a "Dairy."

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

i. **Abattoir, Private Slaughterhouses and Food Shops.**

A summary of the work of the Meat Inspector at the Public Abattoir will be found under Table XXIII. on page 79. In addition, the District Inspectors paid 1,733 routine visits to private slaughterhouses in the town, where the carcasses of 15,060 animals were examined and 2,334 visits were also paid to butchers' shops: As a result of these inspections, evidence of disease was discovered in connection with 566 animals (3.7%) and the undermentioned unsound articles of food were surrendered and destroyed:—

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

1. AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES:—

	Bovine	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Whole Carcase ...	1	10	—	11
Fore quarters ...	1	—	—	1
Other portions of carcasses	5	—	—	5
Diaphragms ...	5	—	—	5
Heads ...	5	405	—	410
Lungs ...	5	133	—	138
Livers ...	31	154	31	216
Hearts ...	2	133	—	135
Spleens ...	3	10	—	13
Udders ...	4	—	—	4
Mesenteries ...	1	12	—	13
Stomachs ...	3	10	—	13
Kidneys ...	3	20	—	23
Totals...	69	887	31	987

2. AT OTHER FOOD PREMISES:—

(a) *Fruit and Vegetables:*

$2\frac{1}{4}$ tons Cabbages.
 106 bags Onions
 16 cases „
 20 boxes Tomatoes
 80 lbs. do.
 25 cases Apples
 3 barrels do.
 60 baskets Pears
 64 bags Carrots
 18 skeps Plums
 64 lbs. Grapes

(b) *Fish:*

3 boxes Haddock Fillets
 1 box Cod Fillets
 1 box Herrings
 1 box Hake
 7 boxes Plaice
 22 lbs. Fillets
 1 box Cod Roe
 1 barrel Crabs

(c) *Miscellaneous:*

8 Imported Turkeys.
 1 Tin Ham.
 3 Pails Ice Cream Mixture.
 404 Tins, etc., of Various Preserved Foods.

3. WEIGHT OF FOOD DESTROYED:—

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
(a) From Slaughterhouses ...	4	7	56
(b) From other Food Premises	9	16	16
Total Weight ...	14	3	72

All premises within the District whereon food is stored, sold or prepared, are kept under strict supervision with a view to ensuring a safe and uncontaminated supply of food to the public. One firm was summoned under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, in respect of the exposure for sale on two separate occasions of bacon which had been contaminated with dust and dirt; convictions were recorded and a fine of £2 10s. 0d. imposed together with costs.

ii. Bakehouses:

580 visits of inspection were paid to the 74 registered bakehouses in the town, and a fairly satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained therein. The single underground bakehouse which is certified by the Council under Section 101(2) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, to be suitable for such purpose, has remained unoccupied throughout the year. One new bakehouse has been erected, 1 taken over with the added Penn area, and 1 has been demolished.

iii. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933:

One of the clauses of this statute requires that on and after the 1st day of January, 1934, no person shall proceed to slaughter or stun any animal unless he shall have been duly licensed by the Authority to carry out such an operation. By the end of the year practically all the applications were to hand, and after careful consideration, 82 persons had been granted the necessary license.

iv. Registration of Ice Cream Premises.

Subsequent to the 1932 Local Act coming into operation on the 1st April, 1933, the registration of all manufacturers, vendors, merchants and dealers in ice-cream and all premises used for the manufacture or sale of this commodity within the Borough, has been effected. All applicants were presented with a pamphlet which had been specially prepared with the object of making applicants conversant with the type of premises which would be approved by the Health Committee, and giving details of the various statutory requirements affecting the

premises, together with advice on the precautions to be adopted to ensure a clean yet marketable commodity. The high standard demanded has been effective in securing the provision of many special hygienic premises and in preventing manufacture of the material on many of the unsuitable premises whereon it was previously manufactured and stored. The whole operation has been carried through so diplomatically, that, up to date, the Council have only had to exercise their statutory powers to refuse registration in 7 cases involving 3 persons. By the end of the year, the following registrations had been effected:—

**REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM PREMISES AND
MANUFACTURERS, ETC.**

Class of Purveyor, etc., or Premises.	Applications, 1933.			Removed from Register	Number on Register 31/12/33
	Received	Refused	Granted		
1. Persons:					
(a) Manufacturers	44	2	42	—	42
(b) Vendors, Merchants or Dealers	204	3	201	2	199
Total...	248	5	243	2	241
2. Premises:					
(a) For Manufacture	40	1	39	—	39
(b) For Sale ...	195	1	194	2	192
Total...	235	2	233	2	231

v. Registration of Potted, etc., Food Premises:

During the year the first 2 premises have been registered under the Local Act of 1925, for the manufacture of Potted or Preserved Meat or other Food.

**vi. Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs
(Adulteration) Act, 1928:**

By the end of the year, the undermentioned registrations of premises under Section 8(1) had been effected:—

Wholesale Dealers in Margarine ...	7	premises
Wholesale Dealer in Milk Blended Butter...	1	do.
Total ...	8	do.

Legal Proceedings.—Table XX. on pages 74 and 75 gives a synopsis of the cases taken before the Court during the year.

(c) **Adulteration—Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.** (Tables XXIV. and XXV.) The total number of samples taken for analysis during the year was 390, and of these 17 (4.36%) were reported to be non-genuine. This is a considerable decrease on the preceding year when the percentage of adulteration was 8.9%, and it compares favourably with the percentage of adulteration (5.1%) for the whole country for the year 1932.

One sample of rum and butter sweets was found to contain no butter. The vendor was interviewed and the description of the sweets was amended.

Four samples of jam, two of which were informal, were reported as being below the fruit standard adopted by the Manufacturers' Federation. In one case, following correspondence with the vendors and the manufacturers, the jam concerned was withdrawn from sale. In another instance proceedings were instituted but were later withdrawn.

Of the 173 milk samples submitted for analysis, 9 (5.3%) were reported as adulterated. Two samples were found to contain added water. Proceedings were instituted against the vendor with respect to one sample containing 17% of added water, a fine of £4 6s. 6d. with costs 13s. 6d. being inflicted. In the other instance of added water, a small amount, the vendor was cautioned, there being evidence that the milk had been tampered with prior to delivery to the vendor.

The remaining samples reported as adulterated were deficient in fat. Proceedings were instituted in two cases, in one case the vendor being placed on probation on payment of costs £1 11s. 0d. and in the second case the vendor was fined £2 1s. 6d. with costs £2 18s. 6d.

In the other cases the deficiency was so small as not to warrant the institution of proceedings. In each case the vendor was written to by the Town Clerk.

Three samples were taken under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, and one sample under the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations. All were reported as genuine.

Seven samples of cream were submitted for analysis under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, and found to be genuine.

The absence of definite standards frequently gives rise to difficulties in the execution of the act, while the use of such glowing terms in the description of or advertisement of an article as to amount to misdescription is prevalent. Typical examples are tinned creams labelled "Thick Rich Cream" and containing only about 23% of milk fat as against 50% usually present in fresh dairy cream; artificial vinegar, composed of dilute acetic acid, sold as "Table Vinegar"; jams from old stocks sold as "New Seasons Fruit"; an article sold as "Prepared Honey" consisted mainly of invert sugar; while the chief constituents of a widely advertised gravy powder were found to be maize starch and salt.

Preservatives.—All samples submitted for analysis are examined for the presence of preservative. No prohibited preservatives such as Boric or Salicylic acid or colouring matters were found.

There were only two infringements of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.

One sample of brawn was found to contain a very small amount of Sulphur Dioxide, a preservative prohibited in this class of food. The vendor was interviewed but was unable to offer any explanation, but as he had discontinued the manufacture of the article, no further action was taken.

One sample of sausage was found to contain a permissible amount of Sulphur Dioxide as preservative, but it had not been labelled to indicate its presence. Proceedings were instituted and the vendor was fined 7/6 with 17/6 costs.

Preservatives were found in such foods as candied peel, currants, sultanas and other dried fruits, jam, jelly, lemon squash, mincemeat and sausage, but in no case was an excessive amount found.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.—The various Orders under this Act dealing with such imported foodstuffs as apples, tomatoes, butter, eggs (in shell), dried eggs, currants, sultanas and raisins, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon and sea trout were more generally observed during the year than hitherto as the traders became more familiar with the requirements, due to the prosecutions it had been necessary to take in previous years and to the issue of notices to tradesmen outlining the requirements of the Order.

A number of these notices were issued to tradesmen during the year.

Four cases of failure to comply with the Order relating to the marking of imported tomatoes were reported. It was felt that the facts did not justify the institution of proceedings and letters of warning were sent to the traders concerned by the Town Clerk.

It was also found necessary in a large number of cases to verbally warn tradesmen for minor infringements of the Orders.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**—All the necessary bacteriological examinations of food-stuffs are carried out at the bacteriological laboratories at The Royal Hospital. Chemical examinations are undertaken by the Public Analyst. The former holder of this office, Mr. A. E. Johnson, B.Sc., F.I.C., died in September of last year, and the Corporation have now appointed Mr. F. G. D. Chalmers, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C., of Birmingham, as his successor.

(e) **Nutrition.**—Apart from certain articles which have been specially written for the local edition of “ Better Health ” and various leaflets distributed from the Infant Welfare Centres, no organised effort has been made during the year to spread a knowledge of this subject.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

(Tables XXVI. to XXIX.)

Small Pox.—No cases were reported.

Vaccination.—The vaccination returns for the year 1933 are as follows:—

Total No. of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccinations received during the year.	Total No. of Exemptions received during the year.	Total No. of Certificates of Insusceptibility.	No. of Births returned in the Births List Sheets during the year.
635	1470	3	2389

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. In consequence of the death on November 20th of Mr. G. Taylor, who was Vaccination Officer for eleven of the fifteen wards of the Borough, the Health Committee recommended the Council to hand over his work to one of the whole-time staff of the Public Health Department and to appoint Mr. J. J. Morris, Chief Clerk in the Department, as Vaccination Officer for the above eleven wards. This arrangement will bring the function of vaccination against smallpox into close correlation with the administration of the notification of Births Acts under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act. On the extension of the Borough on April 1st, Mr. N. Kynaston was appointed Vaccination Officer for Penn Ward and Mr. H. Penn was appointed for the wards of Low Hill and Bushbury. Both of these officers had previously carried out these duties under the Staffordshire County Council in the areas for which they were re-appointed and also act as registrars for births and deaths in these areas.

Influenza.—An epidemic of this disease commenced in Wolverhampton in the second week of December, 1932, the majority of cases being of short duration and unaccompanied by severe complications. In elderly persons its effects were more serious as it was often the forerunner of grave and sometimes fatal chest conditions,

especially pneumonia. The deaths from influenza in this month were 9, whilst 47 others occurred as a result of other respiratory conditions. The peak of the epidemic was reached during the week ending January 7th, when 8 deaths from influenza occurred, but after this there was a rapid improvement. The total deaths from influenza during January were 16, whilst in February 5 more took place, but there was not one in March. The following table gives the deaths from influenza and other respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the progress of the epidemic:—

Week ending.	Influenza.	Other Respiratory Diseases.
3/12/32 ...	None	4
10/12/32 ...	1	4
17/12/32 ...	3	10
24/12/32 ...	1	13
31/12/32 ...	4	16
7/1/33 ...	8	12
14/1/33 ...	6	8
21/1/33 ...	1	14
28/1/33 ...	1	10
4/2/33 ...	3	9
11/2/33 ...	2	9
18/2/33 ...	None	11

Scarlet Fever.—There was a marked increase in the prevalence of this disease in 1933, although the cases were mostly mild in character. Notifications numbered 435, of which 6 were subsequently cancelled. The incidence rate per thousand population was, therefore, 3.1, which is considerably higher than that of the previous two years. Removal to Hospital took place in 389 instances or 89 per cent. Hospitalisation of a case of scarlet fever is never insisted upon when the facilities for home isolation are adequate, but the very large majority of patients come from homes in which the accommodation is insufficient to provide a separate bedroom for the sufferer. If he were nursed and looked after by his mother, she would have all her ordinary household duties to attend to at the same time, including the cooking and washing for other members of the family. Removal to Hospital is always insisted upon when a member of the family is (a) engaged in any business involving the handling of foodstuffs, (b) employed in a laundry, or (c) as a teacher. In these cases permission is only given for the patient to be nursed at home if the member of the household employed as above leaves home and goes into lodgings

during the quarantine period. Three deaths from this disease took place during the year; 2 in Hospital and 1 at home.

Diphtheria. (Table XXX.)—From 1927 the incidence of this disease showed a steady increase until 1932. In 1933, however, there was a drop in the number of cases notified (133). The diagnosis was subsequently reversed in 27 of these, leaving a corrected total of 106 cases of diphtheria. Removal to Hospital took place in 91 per cent. of the cases. The deaths from diphtheria amounted to 4, of which 3 took place in Hospital.

Measles and Whooping-Cough. (Table XXXI.)—These diseases were both very prevalent during the first quarter of the year, the former accounting for 11 deaths during this period and the latter for 9. The incidence of these two diseases showed a rapid diminution with the arrival of warm summer weather.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.—Two cases of enteric fever were notified. Both were removed to Hospital and both recovered. One of the patients was a schoolboy in whom it was impossible to trace the source of infection. The other case was employed by a firm of motor car manufacturers and his work took him to various parts of the country. During September and October there were 9 cases of bacillary dysentery notified among young children. All the cases but one in this series were discovered in the children's ward of an institution in the district and were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital for treatment. All made a good recovery. There was a strong ground for believing that several of these cases acquired their infection in the institution in question.

Miscellaneous.—Sixty-five cases of erysipelas were notified and 27 were treated in Hospital. Two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified and were nursed in Hospital, as were 5 cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis.

Borough Infectious Hospital. (Table XXXII.)—On May 22nd, 1933, extensions at the Borough Isolation Hospital were formally opened by Alderman T. A. Henn, J.P., Chairman of the Health Committee. These include a new block of 18 beds and extensions to the Nurses' Home. The new pavilion comprises 2 wards, each containing 8 beds, and 2 single-bed isolation wards. All the wards open on to covered balconies facing almost due south.

The actual increase in the amount of accommodation thus provided is only 8 beds as the new pavilion replaces a temporary wooden structure of 10 beds which has had to be condemned as unserviceable.

The number of cases admitted during the year was 604, an increase of 101 over 1932. This increase was chiefly due to the marked excess of scarlet fever cases which, from August till December, fully taxed the accommodation available. In this connection the extra beds provided as a result of the new wards opened in May, were of the greatest use.

Scarlet Fever.—Judging by the higher mortality and increased number of complications of scarlet fever cases this disease would seem to have become more severe in type during the year. In 1932 the case mortality of Hospital cases was 0.6%, and in 1933 it was 1.4%.

Diphtheria.—There was a decrease in the number of notified admissions of diphtheria cases which was 144 as compared with 163 during the preceding year. As a result of the application of the Schick Test the diagnosis was altered in 40 of the above admissions, thus reducing the number of cases of diphtheria treated to 104. The case mortality was 5% compared with 6.1% in the preceding year. Intravenous injections of large doses of serum were necessary in 12 cases. Out of a total of 10 laryngeal diphtheria cases tracheotomy was necessary in 5, 2 of which did not recover.

The following diseases were also treated in the Fever Hospital during the year: measles, whooping-cough, chicken-pox, erysipelas, enteric fever, mumps, bacillary dysentery and gastro-enteritis.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.—Active immunisation against diphtheria by means of injections of toxoid anti-toxin, has been continued during the year, weekly sessions being held at four of the Infant Welfare Centres. In addition to this all children admitted to the Fever Hospital suffering from scarlet fever are immunised against diphtheria unless their parents object. The extent of the work done in 1933 is given in tabular form below:—

		Borough Hospital.		Infant Welfare Centres.	Totals.
		Staff.	Patients.		
Numbers Immunised ...		3	275	130	408
Total Number of Diphtheria Prophylactic Injections ...		11	841	365	1217
Confirmatory Schick Test ...	Pos.	8	6	12	36
Six Months Later...	Neg.	10	15	81	106

Prevention of Blindness.—Particulars of the notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and the results of treatment will be found on Table XII. No action has been taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Tuberculosis. (Tables XXXIII. to XXXV.)—There was a considerable reduction in the number of new cases of this disease notified during the year, a reduction almost entirely confined to cases of respiratory tuberculosis. A close examination of Table XXXIII. shows that the drop in pulmonary tuberculosis was confined to males under 45 and that the number of cases notified in females was identical with last year. The reason for this diminished incidence of tuberculosis in young men is not at all clear and it would be useless to draw conclusions from such small numbers. In actual figures there were 195 new cases of tuberculosis reported compared with 239 in 1932. Of this total 156 were cases of respiratory tuberculosis, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 192. This total of 156 was divided between the sexes as follows: males, 76 (112 in 1932); females, 80 (80 in 1932). The usual Tables showing the efficiency or otherwise of the notification of tuberculosis appear on page 88. Seventeen of the deaths from this disease had not been previously notified and the interval elapsing between notification and death was less than twelve weeks in 29 cases. It is preferable to exclude the non-pulmonary cases from these figures in order to get a fair picture of the degree to which prompt notification obtains in view of the fact that tuberculosis of the coverings of the brain and

spinal cord runs an extremely rapid course and may not be diagnosed until a day or two before death. If this is done it will be found that 11% of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis had not been previously notified, compared with 9% in 1932. A communication is sent to every medical man who signs a death as due to tuberculosis if the case has not been notified beforehand.

The total deaths from all forms of tuberculosis amount to 115 and show little variation from those of the previous 3 years. In the following table a summary of the rates of the past 5 years is given:—

Year.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis.			
	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.	
192979	.13	.92
193072	.19	.91
193178	.15	.93
193269	.17	.86
193374	.09	.83

The number of active cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register at the end of 1933 was as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	948
Other Forms	... ..	169
		<hr/>
Total	...	1117
		<hr/>

No action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, or under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

During 1933 fourteen samples of milk purveyed in the Borough were submitted for bacteriological examination for the presence of living tubercle bacilli and all were reported negative. These samples included 10 of graded milks and 4 of ordinary loose milk.

Cancer. (Table XXXVII.)—The total number of deaths certified as due to this cause are three less than last year, a fall which is too small to have any consequence. There has been some shifting of the deaths from cancer to a later period of life in females. Quite a remarkable reduction occurs in cancers in

women under 65, but this is offset by an increase in the deaths of women in the 65 years and upwards group. In 1932 there were 22 women who died from cancer of the breast and 15 of them were under 65 years of age. Last year there were 13 deaths from breast cancers and only 5 of these took place in females under 65 years. A cancer in this site is so readily amenable to treatment if dealt with in its early stages that at least 80% of all breast cancers ought to be curable. A certain amount of propaganda on the subject of cancer has recently been carried out, but it is more than doubtful if the lessened fatality from cancer of the breast which has been noted during the past twelve months can be accounted for in this way.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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TABLE I.

1933	Mean Pressure of Barometer, at Station Level	Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Tem.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature				Direction of Wind								Total Rain- fall.
					1 ft.	4 ft.	High- est	Date	Low- est	Date	N.E.	N.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	In.	
January	29.602	30.127	89	30.5	39.3	43.6	53.5	2 & 3	20.8	24th	2	...	6	3	3	6	8	3	1.84
Feb.	29.485	29.993	88	40.3	39.3	41.5	55.5	8th	22.0	20th	12	1	1	3	1	4	6	...	3.39
March	29.404	29.900	92	46.0	42.4	42.0	68.8	29 & 30	29.0	28th	...	1	2	5	7	10	4	2	2.63
April	29.709	30.193	86	48.1	47.3	45.9	69.8	7th	28.0	19th	2	2	2	2	2	5	12	2	.74
May	29.509	29.982	80	53.6	53.2	48.9	72.5	20th	39.0	15th	12	...	3	2	8	1	1	4	1.43
June	29.753	29.841	76	59.6	59.2	54.0	88.8	6th	43.5	12th	10	1	1	7	2	1	2	6	2.98
July	29.558	30.024	76	63.9	63.0	56.9	88.5	27th	49.0	1st	9	...	2	2	2	4	11	9	2.06
August	29.602	30.042	73	64.1	63.0	58.9	87.5	28th	46.2	31st	3	1	...	4	1	6	6	10	.69
Sept.	29.610	30.064	84	59.7	58.8	57.9	80.0	3rd	39.5	14th & 15	8	2	9	4	1	3	2	1	.70
Oct.	29.434	29.910	89	49.1	51.9	54.3	67.0	7th	30.0	28th	5	2	8	1	1	4	9	1	5.28
Nov.	29.494	29.996	93	41.6	45.1	49.0	54.0	7th	28.5	13th	10	4	5	2	2	1	3	3	.93
Dec.	29.656	30.183	90	34.4	38.7	43.4	43.5	30th	21.5	6th	2	1	14	7	4	1	2	...	.40

TABLE II.

Year. 1.	Population estimated to middle of each year. 2.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.						Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District. 9.	Total Deaths registered in the District.		
		No. 3 & 4.	Rate. 5.	Under 1 year of age			At all ages				Deaths of Non-Residents in the District registered in the District. 8.	No.	Rate. 7.
				No. 10.	Rate per 1,000 Births 11.	No. 12.	Rate 13.						
1924	108,200	2,101	19.4	178	85	1,283	11.9	416	280	256	1,307	12.1	
1925	108,800	2,087	19.2	185	89	1,326	12.2	481	332	270	1,389	12.8	
1926	110,000	2,079	18.9	148	71	1,245	11.3	493	340	279	1,310	11.9	
*1927	135,200	2,367	18.2	215	91	1,524	11.7	728	378	121	1,845	14.2	
1928	133,900	2,644	19.7	161	61	1,439	10.7	811	360	84	1,715	12.8	
1929	134,300	2,529	18.8	153	60	1,747	13.0	1,018	492	83	2,155	16.0	
1930	134,250	2,430	18.1	156	64	1,465	10.9	985	480	60	1,885	14.0	
1931	134,400	2,297	17.1	159	69	1,607	11.9	973	422	91	1,937	14.4	
1932	133,300	2,186	16.4	133	61	1,547	11.6	971	436	77	1,906	14.3	
*1933	140,060	2,042	14.7	161	79	1,550	11.2	982	468	69	1,949	14.1	

* Borough extended on 1st April in these years. AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES, 9,116.

Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from without the Borough:—The Royal Hospital; The New Cross Hospital; The Wolverhampton Borough Hospital; The Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary; The Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women; The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1933 (R.G.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough.											
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.
All causes { Certified ...	1547	158	36	36	41	56	86	74	134	239	333	354
Uncertified ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	14	3	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	22	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ...	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	31	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	7	4	3	9
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	103	...	...	...	...	22	27	17	17	15	4	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	1	3	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	197	...	...	...	2	1	5	9	25	60	67	28
Diabetes ...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	5	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	20	29
Heart Disease ...	336	...	...	...	3	6	6	8	15	57	110	131
Aneurysm ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	36	40
Bronchitis ...	61	9	1	1	...	...	...	1	6	5	14	24
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	133	30	7	12	9	2	13	4	11	16	16	13
Other Respiratory Diseases	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	2	6
Peptic Ulcer ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Diarrhœa, &c. ...	30	20	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Appendicitis ...	11	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver, etc ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1
Other Digestive Diseases ...	33	4	2	...	1	3	3	1	4	6	6	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	38	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	4	12	7	7
Puerperal Sepsis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc. ...	75	73	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	27
Snicide ...	17	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	1	5	1
Other Violence ...	64	2	...	5	9	8	7	3	2	7	10	11
Other Defined Diseases	112	9	3	5	8	7	6	8	14	21	19	12
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	2	1	1	...
Totals ...	1550	161	36	36	41	56	86	74	134	239	333	354

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TABLE IV.

WARD	Adjusted Population	Nett Births	Birth Rate	Nett Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths from Phtthisis	Rate	Deaths from Tuberculosis all forms	Rate	Deaths from Respiratory diseases, excluding Phtthisis	Rate
St. Peter ...	5837	73	12.5	59	10.1	2	27	...	...	1	0.17	1	0.17	6	1.03
St. Mary ...	6825	114	16.7	89	13.0	9	79	...	...	6	0.88	7	1.03	10	1.47
St. James ...	8844	188	21.3	102	11.5	15	80	2	10.64	14	1.58	16	1.81	17	1.92
St. Matthew	10216	127	12.4	131	12.8	20	157	6	47.24	8	0.78	10	0.98	27	2.64
St. George...	13618	220	16.2	119	8.7	19	86	4	18.18	10	0.73	10	0.73	16	1.18
Heath Town	13188	155	11.8	138	10.5	9	58	3	19.35	9	0.68	11	0.83	15	1.14
Blakenhall & St. John ...	12743	160	12.6	156	12.2	12	75	1	6.25	6	0.47	7	0.55	22	1.73
Graiseley ...	13303	144	10.8	163	12.3	14	97	1	6.95	13	0.97	14	1.05	15	1.13
St. Mark & Merridale...	9901	115	11.6	120	12.1	7	61	1	8.70	9	0.91	9	0.91	17	1.72
Park ...	8215	97	11.8	101	12.3	3	31	...	...	5	0.61	5	0.61	11	1.34
Dunstall ...	10405	136	13.1	118	11.3	13	96	2	14.71	6	0.58	6	0.58	14	1.35
*Penn ...	4370	41	9.4	42	9.6	2	49	...	...	1	0.23	1	0.23	5	1.14
St. Philips...	5069	80	15.8	52	10.3	1	13	...	...	3	0.59	3	0.59	4	0.79
*Bushbury ...	9306	114	12.3	55	5.9	12	105	1	8.77	2	0.21	4	0.43	11	1.18
*Low Hill ...	8220	176	21.4	53	6.4	11	63	...	...	6	0.73	7	0.85	10	1.22
Borough ...	140,060	2042	14.7	1550	11.2	161	79	24	11.75	103	0.74	115	0.83	216	1.56

* Rates calculated on figures from April 1st to December 31st.

TABLE V. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.				Negative.				
	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli.	30	3	79	112	572	12	503	1087	1199
For Virulence Tests ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
For Hæmolytic Strepto- cocci. ...	1	...	...	1	17	...	2	19	20
For Tubercle Bacilli. Sputum ...	...	...	23	23	...	8	141	149	172
Others ...	3	...	1	4	11	...	7	18	22
Totals ...	35	3	103	141	600	20	653	1273	1414

TABLE VI.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO WEEKS AND MONTHS

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified ...	...	52	5	4	7	68	27	22	19	22	158
	Uncertified	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
{	Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
{	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	8
	Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	1	8
{	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	5	6	9	28
	Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
	Enteritis ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	8	...	1	18
{	Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{	Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at birth ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Atelectasis ...	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
{	Congenital Malformations	...	13	1	...	1	15	4	1	2	2	24
	Premature Birth ...	...	21	...	...	2	23	2	...	...	...	25
	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	7	...	1	...	8	2	2	1	1	14
{	Other Causes ...	...	7	3	1	1	12	...	2	3	4	21
Totals ...			55	5	4	7	71	27	22	19	22	161

TABLE VII. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Year.	Deaths under 2 years.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
		Wolverhampton.	England and Wales.
1924	20	9·52	7·30
1925	23	11·02	8·40
1926	17	8·18	8·70
1927	25	10·56	6·30
1928	27	10·21	7·00
1929	17	6·72	8·10
1930	16	6·58	6·00
1931	14	6·10	6·00
1932	17	7·77	6·60
1933	24	11·75	7·10

TABLE VIII.

MIDWIVES.

No. of midwives on Register	...	...	52
No. of trained midwives working independently	...	...	34
No. of trained midwives in Institutions	...	...	16
No. of untrained midwives working independently	...	...	2

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	622
(b) Of still births	...	...	26
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	27
(d) Of being a source of infection	...	...	14

WORK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	217
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	76
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	12
(d) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	26
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases	...	...	15
TOTAL VISITS			346

TABLE IX.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES
PREGNANCY.

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	23
Abortion	...	...	...	5
Miscarriage	...	...	...	9
Toxæmias (<i>a</i>) Unclassified	...	...	14	} 16
(<i>b</i>) Eclampsia	...	...	2	
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	34

LABOUR.

Abnormal presentation	...	...	31
Prolonged 1st stage	...	...	37
Prolonged 2nd stage	...	...	52
Obstructed labour	...	...	18
Uterine inertia	...	...	12
Contracted pelvis	...	...	2
Placenta prævia	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory general condition of Mother	10
Indefinite diagnosis	11

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Post-partum Hæmorrhage	11
Retained and Adherent Membranes	6
Ruptured Perineum	66
Still-births	...	...	...	26

PUERPERIUM.

Puerperal rise of Temperature	...	...	...	11
Subinvolution	...	...	...	—
Indefinite Diagnosis	...	...	...	18
Death of Mother	...	...	...	1

INFANT.

Ophthalmia	...	...	...	113
Convulsions	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth	...	...	...	15
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	14
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	14
Birth Injury	...	...	...	—
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus	...	...	...	—
Death of Infant	...	...	...	29
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	31

TABLE X.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward Street	Lea Road	Park Lane	Stafford Street	Moseley Village	Penn Road	Totals
INFANTS							
No. of Sessions	119	120	124	123	48	35	569
New Cases under 1 year ...	252	276	299	230	29	44	1130
New Cases over 1 year ...	44	56	92	29	6	20	247
Attendances under 1 year...	2902	3478	3423	2762	453	551	13569
Attendances over 1 year ...	1926	1751	2387	1677	663	523	8927
Total Attendances ...	4828	5229	5810	4439	1116	1074	22496
Average Attendances per Session	41	44	47	36	23	31	...
EXPECTANT MOTHERS							
No. of Sessions	49	48	50	48	...	...	195
New Cases	152	142	130	89	...	...	513
Total Attendances ...	741	732	740	522	...	...	2735
Average Attendances per Session	15.1	15.3	14.8	10.9	...	...	...

TABLE XI.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Sessions	Attendances	Extractions	Dentures Supplied
49	562	1310	75

TABLE XII.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
38	23	14 (out- patients) 1 (in- patient)	37 (1 left District)	...	...	...

TABLE XIII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1933.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.	289	775	1692	307	199	149	3411
M.V.	31	70	179	14	53	46	393
N W.	236	460	1355	399	255	145	2850
E.	206	580	1453	264	236	172	2911
N.E.	222	510	1705	172	222	125	2956
S.E.	323	467	1170	321	397	127	2805
S.W.	262	601	1703	278	322	152	3118
S.	209	656	1091	286	375	160	2777
H.T.	207	812	1319	289	341	150	3118
Pn.	118	333	721	112	108	83	1475
TOTAL	2103	5264	12388	2442	2508	1309	26,014

TABLE XIV.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
BIRTHS

Births Notified				Male	Female	Sex not stated	Total
By Midwives	...	...	...	1019	940	17	1976
„ Doctors	...	...	...	240	217	6	463
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							2439
STILL-BIRTHS.							
By Midwives	...	...	...	48	46	...	94
„ Doctors	...	...	...	17	10	1	28
„ Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							122

TABLE XV.—**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

1. - DETAILS OF PREMISES REGISTERED, 1933.

(a) Workshops on Register 31st December, 1933 (Section 131)	Total Number
Boot and Shoe Makers or Repairers, 82 ; Lockmakers, 21 ; Tailors, 50 ; Dressmakers, 61 ; Builders, Joiners, &c., 55 ; Milliners, 21 ; Cabinet Makers, 13 ; Upholsterers, 12 ; Smiths, 17 ; Spectacle Frame Makers, 7 ; File Cutters, 7 ; Key Makers, 1 ; Various other trades, 229 ; Bakehouses (including 39 "Factories") 74... ..	650
(b) Occupied Factories within Borough on 31st December, 1933	603

2.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1933.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries and Bakehouses)	328	10	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	2863	13	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	971	7	...
Total	4162	30	Nil

3.—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDY OF SAME, 1933.

Classification of Defects.	Number of defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(a) NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of cleanliness	31	30	...	...
Want of ventilation	12	8	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	1	...	...
Want of drainage to floors	2	3	...	...
Other Nuisances	87	95	...	...
* Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient	1	2	...	...
{ unsuitable, or defective	112	137	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
(b) Offences under Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Breach of special sanitary requirements <i>re</i> Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	26	26		
(c) † Other Offences	2	...	2	...
Total	273	302	2	Nil

* Section 22 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force, and the standard aimed at is that laid down in the special Order dated February, 1903.

† Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

4.—HOME WORK (OUTWORKERS' PREMISES), 1933.

NATURE OF WORK.		LISTS OF OUTWORKERS (SEC. 107).							Number of Outworkers notified—with premises within District.
		Received						Forwarded to other L.A.'s	
		From Employers			From other L.A.'s				
		Lists	Factory or Workshops	Outworkers' Premises	Lists	Factory or Workshops	Outworkers' Premises	Lists		Outworkers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manufacturers of—									
Wearing Apparel ...	16	7	27	...	...	...	2	2	25
Bedding ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Locks, &c. ...	2	...	3	...	...	..	1	1	2
Totals ...	19	7	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	3	28

5.—OTHER DETAILS, 1933.

DETAILS.	Number
(a) MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshops Act ...	16
Workshops equipped with power or becoming "Factories" ...	2
Other matters	2
(b) Matters notified to L.A. by H.M. Inspector :—	
Action taken with respect to mat- ters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts	i. Notified by H.M. Insp'ct'r 1 ii. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... 2*
(c) Underground Bakehouses (Sect. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil
Premises in use at end of the year	Nil

* Includes one case referred to Authority in 1932.

TABLE XVI.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS' ROUTINE INSPECTION WORK, 1933.

PREMISES INSPECTED.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops. I.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
Dwelling Houses—										
Inspns. under Housing Acts...	31	19	103	93	231	67	—	32	338	914
re General Defects ...	696	463	1056	1084	1503	1477	—	270	1036	7605
Re-inspection, Calls, etc. ...	1755	649	8227	1213	1222	1522	—	143	376	15107
Houses-let-in-Lodgings ...	29	69	17	2	20	—	—	2	—	139
Cowsheds ...	149	1	254	91	14	—	—	—	—	509
Dairies ...	100	153	405	128	6	37	—	2	8	839
Bottled Milk Shops and Milk Purveyors ...	173	356	1981	213	4	182	—	—	6	2915
Factories ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	35	—	—	38
Workshops ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2572	—	1	2573
Workplaces or Business Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	970	—	1	971
Bakehouses ...	130	196	144	43	38	29	—	—	—	580
Outworkers' Premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	95
Licensed Houses ...	—	5	88	3	1	1	—	—	—	99
Restaurants, Eating Houses, Cafés	—	5	88	2	1	1	—	—	1	98
Places of Public Entertainment ...	34	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Schools or Colleges ...	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	46	54
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ...	—	10	70	2	157	8	—	—	9	256
Slaughterhouses ...	258	95	—	433	285	597	—	—	65	1733
Fried Fish Shops ...	196	104	386	64	38	98	—	—	7	893
Other Offensive Trade Premises ...	46	38	93	—	15	28	6	2	7	235
Stables ...	94	27	160	38	18	23	4	—	—	364
Piggeries ...	—	8	67	44	15	18	—	—	20	172
Fowls, Pigeons, Other Animals, etc.	14	5	156	16	—	13	—	—	—	204
Cesspools ...	—	—	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	13
Wells ...	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	20
Rain-water Tanks or Cisterns ...	6	—	10	4	3	—	—	—	1	24
Ice Cream Manufacturing Premises	68	120	138	101	48	79	—	—	4	558
Do. Purveyors and Vehicles ...	82	146	457	74	29	159	—	—	17	964
Registered Preserved, etc., Meat Premises ...	3	4	7	2	3	1	—	—	—	20
Restaurants and Café Kitchens ...	—	19	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	25
Butchers' Shops or Stalls ...	264	140	1290	155	322	146	—	4	13	2334
Fish, Fruit or Provision Shops ...	158	31	1570	34	4	13	—	2	4	1816
Other Premises where Food Stored, Sold, etc. ...	4	57	451	121	28	15	—	1	7	684
Waste Water Closets ...	156	—	10	7	2	—	—	—	23	198
Pan or Pail Closets ...	—	—	15	3	—	1	—	—	—	19
Privies or Privy Middens ...	—	—	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	9
Drainage ...	158	348	761	257	41	91	13	23	38	1730
Cellar Drainage ...	7	22	19	5	1	17	—	2	14	87
Water Closets, Urinals, Slop Sinks	322	411	211	436	384	432	236	104	121	2657
Washing Accommodation ...	304	306	227	136	301	272	—	—	211	1757
Yards or Courts ...	306	338	136	267	384	336	—	282	307	2356
Accumulations ...	59	—	81	410	12	5	—	1	1	569
Markets, Fairs, etc. ...	13	235	13	30	23	1	43	—	—	358
Public Conveniences ...	27	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
Public Buildings or Institutions ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Rent Restriction, etc., Acts ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smoke Abatement Act ...	6	12	18	10	20	11	2	—	3	82
Canal Boats Acts and Regulations	—	—	—	—	1	—	436	—	1	438
Rag Flock Act ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	34	—	—	40
Infectious Disease Enquiries made	129	109	220	219	101	164	—	72	123	1137
Interviews with Owners' or Tradesmen ...	301	456	344	299	428	273	356	222	317	2996
Complaints Received and Investigated ...	311	396	334	309	378	293	346	172	307	2846
Drains Tested by Smoke or Colour	3	27	170	16	1	27	1	5	31	281
do. do. do. Water ...	7	10	72	55	2	22	—	4	8	180
Premises Disinfected ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	567	56	624
Miscellaneous Visits ...	578	532	584	632	486	662	514	823	433	5244
TOTALS ...	6979	5927	20582	7068	6587	7125	5665	2735	3981	66649

TABLE XVII.

ANALYSIS OF SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED, 1933.

TYPE OF DEFECTS.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops I.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
(A) Dwelling Houses:— *										
Insufficient ventilation	7	14	49	16	8	18	—	—	3	115
Do. water supply	40	37	158	51	16	36	—	—	—	338
Absence of proper sink	11	24	33	39	1	8	—	—	—	116
Defective or insanitary sinks	8	17	15	13	2	12	—	—	1	68
Defective waste-pipes	2	13	6	2	2	8	—	—	6	39
Absence of ventilated food-store... ..	4	5	13	1	1	4	—	—	—	28
Absence of adequate washing accommodation	1	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	17
Defective washing accommodation	37	30	193	30	46	42	—	2	12	392
Insufficient sanitary accomm'n	155	2	41	11	5	2	—	—	24	240
Defective W.C., fittings, etc.	11	41	22	8	16	16	—	—	20	134
Broken W.C. basins	3	7	6	1	2	5	—	—	3	27
Insufficient or defective drainage..	13	27	49	14	15	22	—	1	12	153
Improper refuse receptacle	4	21	35	3	1	9	—	—	48	121
Obstructed drains	37	39	37	27	44	50	—	6	20	260
Unpaved, etc., yard paving	9	11	85	26	2	11	—	—	—	144
Overcrowding	16	19	17	19	69	77	—	—	—	217
Defective roofs	40	59	372	82	90	132	—	1	32	808
Damp exposed walls	12	9	124	26	16	38	—	—	4	229
Broken, etc., gutters or downspouts	27	51	173	26	17	33	—	—	16	343
Obstructed gutters or downspouts	4	5	6	3	1	3	—	—	1	23
Perished pointing to brickwork	21	33	400	99	67	95	—	—	12	727
Absence of efficient damp-proof-course	1	2	10	13	—	2	—	—	1	29
Leaking or insanitary rain-water tanks	8	—	16	5	3	2	—	—	—	34
Collapsed, etc., ceilings	70	41	274	113	86	151	—	2	19	756
Damp or broken, etc., tiled floors	42	17	160	54	49	54	—	—	2	378
Decayed, etc., timber floors	21	7	119	22	29	58	—	2	6	264
Emission of smoke—defective flues	3	5	16	3	3	10	—	2	3	45
Dirty walls and ceilings or rooms, etc.	58	93	61	26	29	28	—	—	11	306
Rooms infested with vermin	4	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	12
Nuisance from keeping of animals, etc.	7	4	4	7	—	5	—	—	—	27
Miscellaneous defects	135	106	604	146	139	240	—	6	57	1433
TOTALS	811	739	3099	790	775	1174	—	22	313	7723
(B) Defects upon Other Premises—										
Cowsheds	3	—	20	20	4	—	—	—	—	47
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	6	5	8	46	—	—	—	—	—	65
Factories	—	1	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	30
Workshops	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	100
Workplaces or Business Premises...	—	2	2	—	—	—	24	—	—	28
Bakehouses	1	20	—	7	6	2	—	—	1	37
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc.	—	5	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	12
Schools or Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Slaughterhouses	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Fried Fish Shops	3	3	—	10	1	9	—	—	—	26
Other Offensive Trade Premises	—	13	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	24
Ice Cream Premises	58	67	20	38	2	38	—	—	4	227
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	2	11	4	—	2	3	—	—	—	22
Other Food Shops, etc.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stables	—	1	7	5	7	6	—	—	—	26
Piggeries	—	—	2	18	1	12	—	—	8	41
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	66
Nuisances under Smoke Abatement Act	2	1	1	1	1	5	1	—	2	14
Other Premises — not classified above	33	6	133	5	1	—	1	—	—	179
TOTALS	114	140	215	164	26	75	221	—	25	980
Total Defects (all Premises)	925	879	3314	954	801	1249	221	22	338	8703

*The figures in this Table do not include the defects discovered in dwelling-houses examined preparatory to action under Parts 1 and 2 of the Housing Act, 1930, or those referred to other Departments.

TABLE XVIII.

NOTICES SERVED WITH RESPECT TO SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED
(vide Table XVIII.), 1933.

FORM OF NOTICE.		DISTRICT INSPECTORS.						Work-shops I.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL	
		S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2		
A. INFORMAL:—												
i. re "Housing" Defects	...	276	204	624	212	244	304	—	21	146	2031	
ii. re Other Defects	...	50	107	62	119	93	57	155	1	32	676	
TOTAL		...	326	311	686	331	337	361	155	22	178	2707
B. STATUTORY:—												
i. Public Health Acts	...	49	34	199	122	122	158	—	1	23	708	
ii. Other Statutes, etc.	...	125	36	72	21	35	57	6	19	41	412	
TOTAL		...	174	70	271	143	157	215	6	20	64	1120
C. TOTAL Number "INFORMAL" Notices served=2,707, involving 4,159 premises and 8,203 defects.												
TOTAL Number "STATUTORY" Notices served=1,120, involving 2,235 premises and 3,435 defects.												
D. DEFECTS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.												
i. Borough Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	
ii. Water Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	
iii. Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
iv. Housing Manager	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
v. Other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
TOTAL								...	...	357	
E. NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.												
FORM OF NOTICE.		No. Complied With.		Premises Involved.		Improvements Effected.						
INFORMAL:—												
i. re "Housing" Defects	...	1194		4037		6480						
ii. re Other Defects	...	524		612		2004						
TOTAL		...		2518		4679		8484				
STATUTORY:—												
i. Public Health Acts	...	608		876		2286						
ii. Other Statutes, etc.	...	470		1203		682						
TOTAL		...		1078		2079		2968				

TABLE XIX.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES, 1933.

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops I.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
(A) Dwelling Houses:—										
Additional windows or improved ventilation	15	4	50	20	16	15	—	—	—	120
Internal water supply provided ...	32	16	84	90	27	17	—	—	5	271
Separate sinks provided	8	5	27	39	7	3	—	—	—	89
Sinks replaced or repaired ...	7	18	9	4	1	10	—	—	3	52
Waste-pipes trapped, renewed or repaired	4	12	6	2	1	12	—	—	3	40
Ventilated food-store provided ...	5	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	9
Washing accommodation provided	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	7
Washing accommodation improved or repaired	11	15	57	13	40	30	—	—	7	173
Separate or sufficient W.C. provided	178	9	39	17	8	9	—	—	9	269
Repairs to existing W.C.'s ...	10	41	27	9	14	27	—	—	10	138
New W.C. basins fitted	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	10
Proper or improved drainage provided	26	41	51	26	23	23	—	—	10	200
Dust-bins provided and receptacles for same	7	71	31	5	9	11	—	—	44	178
Obstructed drains, etc., cleansed..	30	46	40	33	49	62	—	—	16	276
Yards or passages paved	50	25	49	174	9	16	—	—	3	332
Overcrowding remedied	11	15	7	10	12	15	—	—	2	72
Roofs reconstructed or repaired ..	61	59	415	56	65	129	—	—	11	799
Walls rendered to remedy dampness	13	10	139	17	10	53	—	—	2	244
New gutters or downspouts fixed	33	53	204	28	17	54	—	—	9	398
Downspouts or gutters cleansed or repaired	7	9	4	4	3	2	—	—	2	31
Brickwork re-pointed or repaired..	55	37	425	64	40	102	—	—	6	729
Damp-proof-courses provided ...	4	2	10	8	—	2	—	—	3	29
Rain water tanks cleansed, repaired or abolished	7	—	17	3	1	—	—	—	1	29
Ceilings re-plastered or re-lined ...	62	38	243	68	79	157	—	—	8	662
Impervious floors provided or repaired	83	19	104	28	54	62	—	—	2	352
Timber floors re-laid or repaired...	24	8	120	18	27	56	—	—	3	256
Chimney flues rendered efficient...	1	7	14	2	4	12	—	—	4	44
Rooms, etc., cleansed & redecorated	63	81	47	26	49	47	—	—	3	322
Houses cleared of vermin	1	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	9
Nuisances re animals, etc., remedied	7	3	4	11	—	5	—	—	—	30
Miscellaneous repairs (not classified above)	150	93	531	93	134	256	—	—	26	1283
Waste-water closets converted ...	147	—	26	11	4	—	—	—	—	188
Pan or pail closets converted ...	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Privies or privy-middens converted	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	7
Wells closed	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cesspools abolished	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	5
Accumulations removed	7	11	9	3	5	12	2	—	2	51
TOTALS ...	1151	750	2810	890	716	1210	2	—	194	7723

TABLE XIX.—*Continued.*

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	DISTRICTS.						Work-shops.	Assistant Inspectors		TOTAL
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		1	2	
(B) Other Premises (Summarised)—										
Cowsheds	3	—	24	8	7	—	—	—	—	42
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	5	4	9	45	—	—	—	—	—	63
Factories, Workshops, and Out-workers	—	6	—	—	—	1	225	—	—	232
Workplaces and Business Premises	3	15	2	—	—	3	8	—	—	31
Bakehouses	3	19	—	6	7	6	—	—	—	41
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc.	—	37	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	39
Tents, Vans or Sheds	—	—	3	—	63	4	—	—	—	70
Slaughterhouses	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Fried Fish Shops	8	2	3	12	1	7	—	—	—	33
Other Offensive Trade Premises ...	—	—	30	—	1	1	—	—	—	32
Ice Cream Premises, etc.	64	61	22	49	—	52	—	—	—	248
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other Food Premises	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	10
Stables	—	1	9	7	10	4	—	—	—	31
Piggeries	—	8	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	14
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	66
Excessive emissions of smoke, etc.	3	3	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	13
Other Improvements (not otherwise classified)	326	430	56	384	456	322	82	432	246	2734
TOTALS (other Premises)	425	597	165	526	552	403	382	432	247	3729
TOTALS (All Premises) ...	1576	1347	2975	1416	1268	1613	384	432	441	11452

TABLE XX.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

(Other than under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928).

Statute, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Number of Summonses issued.	Number of Premises Concerned.	Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 94.	1	2	Non-compliance with Notices to abate nuisances arising from general defects.	Case adjourned 14 days, and works completed in interim. Costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Order made for abatement within 21 days (with costs). Order complied with and Costs paid.
Ditto	1	3	Ditto	Case adjourned 14 days and subsequently for three further periods of 14, 28 and 28 days respectively. Works completed and Costs recovered.
Ditto	1	2	Ditto	Work done prior to hearing. Costs imposed and recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Case adjourned 28 days. Subsequently, Order made for abatement within further 28 days (with costs). Order complied with; Costs not paid.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Work done prior to hearing. Costs imposed and recovered.
Ditto	1	2	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	1	1	Non-compliance with Notice to abate nuisance arising from overcrowding.	Case adjourned 28 days, and subsequently for further 7 days. Nuisance abated; Costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto. Costs not recoverable.
Ditto	1	10	Non-compliance with Notices to abate nuisances arising from defective drains.	Case adjourned 14 days, and works completed in interim. Costs recovered.

Housing Act, 1930, Section 39(3).	1	1	Letting house whereon a Demolition Order under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930, was operative.	Case adjourned 14 days; owner obtained vacant possession in interim. Costs recovered.
Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838.	1	1	Application for vacant possession of premises whereon a Demolition Order was operative under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930.	Vacant possession obtained.
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Article 20(5) (a).	2	1	Exposure for sale of bacon, without taking precautions to prevent contamination.	1st Case: Convicted and ordered to pay Costs. 2nd Case: Convicted: fined £2 10s. 0d. and ordered to pay costs.
Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928, Section 56(1) (a).	1	1	Occupation of land by caravan without consent of Corporation.	Case adjourned 7 days, for a subsequent period of 7 days and finally sine-die. Van removed; Costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Case adjourned 14 days and subsequently for a further 14 days; Van removed; Costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto.
Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1928, Section 56(1) (b).	1	1	Permitting the use of land for occupation by caravans without consent of Corporation.	Ditto. N.B. —Owner applied to Court for vacant possession of land under Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838.
Ditto	2	1	Ditto	Case adjourned 7 days, for a subsequent period of 7 days and finally sine-die. Van removed; Costs recovered.
Public Health Act, 1875, Section 47(1).	1	1	Pigs kept so as to be a nuisance.	Case adjourned 7 days and subsequently sine-die. Animals and structures to be removed within 3 months. Costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Case adjourned 7 days and subsequently sine-die. Reconstruction of premises, etc., in progress. Costs recovered.
Byelaw No. 7— “Nuisances,” 1920,	1	1	Receptacle for manure not provided.	Case adjourned 7 days and subsequently sine-die. Animals not to be kept upon premises after 1st. March, 1934. Costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Ditto.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS, 1933.

TABLE XXI.

I.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	7605
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	15107
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing-Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	914
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	3238
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	805
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	6800

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	5039
---	------

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

A.—Proceedings under section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil.

TABLE XXI.—*Continued.*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	2235
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	2038
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	41

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	188
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	105

D. — Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	26
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	5

TABLE XXII.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

SAMPLES TAKEN.			RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.												Living Tubercle Bacilli.			
			A															
			Bacteriological Content.															
Grade (or Class) of Milk.	Purveyors Concerned		Number of Samples Taken:		Total	Bacteriological Count per c.c.						Coliform organisms present in:		Nega- tive	Posi- tive			
	Pro- ducers	Retailers	A Bac- terio- logical	B Bio- logical		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			(11)	(12)	(13)
A. "Graded" Milks:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
Grade "A" (T.T.)	2	5	23	2	25	7*	6	8	1	1	2	—	—	2	—			
Grade "A" (Pasteurised)	1	—	2	1	3	2*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—			
Grade "A"	5	4	14	5	19	7*	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	5	—			
Pasteurised	—	2	5	2	7	2	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	2	—			
Total	8	11	44	10	54	18	10	11	2	3	5	2	1	10	—			
B. Ungraded Milks:																		
Ordinary	8	—	4	4	8	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	—			
Sterilized	1	2	3	—	3	3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total	9	2	7	4	11	4	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	—			

*Five samples included in column (6) were reported "sterile" (i.e., one sample of each of the former three Grades and two samples of Sterilized).

By comparison with general standards, the bacterial count per cubic centimetre is exceedingly low—the highest being 5,200. One of the three samples of milk which were described as "Sterilized," was not reported to be sterile—as one might expect from the designation applied to the milk; this is not, however, one of the statutory "graded" milks.

MEAT INSPECTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1933.

NO. OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Cattle	...	...	...	10,808
Calves	...	...	...	2,868
Sheep	...	...	...	49,466
Pigs	...	...	..	18,631

OFFALS DESTROYED.

HEADS—				STOMACHS & INTESTINES—			
Actinomycosis	...	25		Hydræmia	...	124	
Hydræmia	...	62		Johnes Disease	...	71	
Tuberculosis	...	778		Tuberculosis	...	953	
Other Diseases	...	404		Other Diseases	...	557	
LUNGS & HEARTS—				SPLEENS—			
Hydræmia	...	124		Hydræmia	...	62	
Parasitic Disease	...	257		Tuberculosis	...	365	
Tuberculosis	...	1616		Other Diseases	...	404	
Other Diseases	...	1200					
LIVERS—				KIDNEYS—			
Abscesses	...	69		Hydræmia	...	124	
Cav. Angeioma	...	98		Tuberculosis	...	194	
Cirrhosis	...	2317		Other Diseases	...	448	
Hydræmia	...	62					
Necrosis	...	9		UDDERS—			
Parasitic Disease	...	2844		Tuberculosis	...	150	
Tuberculosis	...	585		Other Diseases	...	162	
Other Diseases	...	583					

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	27	13	1	15
Other Diseases	...	28	4	1	10

CARCASSES AND PARTS OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

Anæmia	...	19	Injury...	...	70
Asphyxia	...	37	Jaundice	...	5
Dropsy	...	106	Peritonitis	...	8
Emaciation	...	12	Pneumonia	...	1
Erysipelas	...	5	Septic Metritis	...	9
Hydræmia	...	62	Tuberculosis	...	347
Immaturity	...	29	Other Diseases	...	191

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	18	0	1	17
Other Diseases	...	19	13	3	7

TABLE XXIV.

Total number of samples taken during the year 1933:—

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Article	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, &c.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almonds, ground	4	4	...	...	...
Aspirin	3	3	...	...	...
Boracic Acid Powder...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Brawn ...	1	2	3	1	1	2
Butter	18	18	...	...	...
Candied Peel	1	1	...	...	...
Cereals	5	5	...	...	...
Cheese	7	7	...	...	...
Cinnamon, ground	3	3	...	...	...
Cocoa	3	3	...	...	...
Cod Liver Oil	2	2	...	...	...
Coffee	1	1	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	...	...	...
Cream	7	7	...	...	..
Dried Fruits...	...	13	13	...	...	...
Dripping	5	5	...	1	1
Epsom Salts...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Flour	2	2	...	...	...
Flour, Self-raising	13	13	...	...	...
Ginger, ground	2	2	...	...	...
Golden Syrup	2	2	...	...	...
Honey	4	4	...	...	...
Jam ...	2	8	10	2	2	4
Lard	16	16	...	...	...
Margarine	7	7	...	...	...
Marmalade	1	1	...	...	...
Milk ...	170	...	170	9	...	9
Milk, "Appeal to Cow"	...	3	3	...	...	...
Milk, Dried	1	1	...	...	...
Milk, Con. Mach. Skim'd	...	1	1	...	...	...
Milk, full cream, Cond.	...	2	2	...	...	...
Mince meat	7	7	..	...	...
Miscellaneous	26	26	...	...	...
Mustard	3	3	...	...	...
Olive Oil	3	3	...	...	...
Parrish's Food	3	3	...	...	...
Pepper, Compound	1	1	...	...	...
Pepper, White	13	13	...	...	...
Raisin Wine...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sauce	4	4	...	...	...
Sausage ...	2	1	3	...	1	1
Suet, Shredded Beef	5	5	...	...	...
Sweets	3	3	...	...	...
Tea	1	1	...	...	...
Vinegar, Malt	5	5	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	175	215	390	12	5	17

TABLE XXV.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1933.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
9	Sausage	Formal	110 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide	0 7 6	0 17 6	
60	Rum and Butter Sweets	Informal	No butter-fat found ...			Vendor cautioned
68	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 2·0%, deficient in non-fatty solids 2% ...			Vendor cautioned
80	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 3·0% ...			Vendor cautioned
84	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in non-fatty solids 4·9%			Vendor cautioned
86	Milk ...	Formal	Added Water 17·0% ...	4 6 6	0 13 6	
108	Brawn ...	Informal	Sulphur Dioxide, 15 parts per million			See Formal Sample No. 116
115	Strawb'y Jam, full fruit standard	Formal	Deficient in fruit 12% ...			Article withdrawn from sale
116	Brawn ...	Formal	Sulphur Dioxide, 5 parts per million			Vendor interviewed, manufacture discontinued
149	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 12·0% ...		1 11 0	
158	Milk ...	Formal	Added Water 4·6% ..			Vendor cautioned
168	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 2·3% ...			Vendor cautioned
177	Pork Dripping	Informal	Excess water 5·6%, Excess free fatty acids 1·2% ...			
179	Black Currant Jam, full fruit standard	Informal	Deficient in fruit 10% ...			See Formal Sample No. 204
204	Black Currant Jam, full fruit standard	Formal	Deficient in fruit 8% ...			Summons withdrawn
239	Strawb'y Jam, full fruit standard	Informal	Deficient in fruit 10% ...			
287	Milk ..	Formal	Deficient in fat 6·3% ...			Vendor cautioned.
291	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 13·6% ...			Vendor cautioned
388	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient in fat 20·0% ...	2 1 6	2 18 6	

TABLE XXVI. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1933.

Notifiable Disease.	Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths at home of cases previously notified
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	133*	123	3	1
Scarlet Fever	435†	389	2	1
Enteric Fever	2	2	...	...
Puerperal Fever	13	13	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	19	...	1
Erysipelas	65	27	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	38	1	...	...
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	2	2	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	5	...	...
Dysentery	9‡	9	...	...
Primary Pneumonia	112	52	9	7
Influenzal Pneumonia	9	...	...	2
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...

* 24 of these proved not to be Diphtheria.

† 8 „ „ „ Scarlet Fever.

‡ 1 „ „ „ Dysentery.

TABLE XXVII. DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected with Formalin	159
Number of rooms sprayed	674

3 Shelters.

Articles disinfected by steam : —

Blankets - 2469.	Sheets - 574.	Quilts - - - -	428
Pillow Cases 765.	Rugs - - -	Dresses and Suits	212
Pillows - - 490.	Mattresses 447.	Miscellaneous - -	4982
Total -		10,387.	

Library books fumigated	192
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TABLE XXVIII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, YEAR 1933.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.																	Total Admitted Cases to Notified. Hospital.					DEATHS.										Total Deaths.
Age-periods.		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up.				0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up				
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	5	7	4	8	5	46	18	12	24	3	1	...	133	123	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1	4	20	27	29	167	110	33	38	5	1	...	435	389	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	1	...	...	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	4	10	9	20	16	65	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia	...	3	2	4	3	3	15	5	9	22	17	23	6	112	52	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	11	3	22	11	56	...
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Dysentery	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	48	16	29	42	39	239	134	63	123	41	47	24	845	642	...	1	2	2	3	...	7	1	2	14	4	27	13	76	...		

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD, YEAR 1933.

WARD	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Primary Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
St. Peter	...	1	14	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
St. Mary	...	3	19	...	1	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	1
St. James	...	14	21	...	...	2	4	9	18	1	...	...	...	...
St. Matthew	...	6	25	...	1	...	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
St. George	...	20	58	...	1	7	5	5	7	...	...	1	...	8
Heath Town	...	14	40	...	...	1	9	4	18	1	...	...	...	...
Blakenhall and St. John's	...	17	33	...	...	...	6	2	13	1	...	...	...	...
Graiseley	...	14	41	1	...	1	3	3	6	3	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's and Merridale	...	7	30	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	1	1	...
Park	...	5	20	...	6	7	6	2	7	...	...	...	...	...
Dunstall	...	10	40	...	2	2	10	5	3	1	...	...	1	...
Penn	...	7	14	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	...
St. Philip's	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bushbury	...	9	44	1	1	...	4	3	4	...	...	...	2	...
Low Hill	...	5	35	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Borough...	...	133	435	2	13	22	65	38	112	9	...	2	5	9

TABLE XXIX.

TABLE XXX. DIPHTHERIA.

Year	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality	Death Rate per 1,000 population	
				WOLVERHAMPTON	England & Wales
1924	58	5	8·6%	0·05	0·06
1925	48	7	14·6%	0·06	0·07
1926	42	2	4·8%	0·02	0·07
1927	42	5	11·9%	0·04	0·07
1928	60	6	10·0%	0·04	0·06
1929	78	6	7·7%	0·04	0·08
1930	146	11	7·5%	0·08	0·09
1931	174	12	6·9%	0·09	0·07
1932	153	13	8·5%	0·10	0·06
1933	133	4	3·0%	0·03	0·06

TABLE XXXI WHOOPING COUGH.

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.	
		WOLVERHAMPTON.	England and Wales.
1924	11	0·10	0·10
1925	16	0·15	0·15
1926	6	0·05	0·10
1927	57	0·44	0·09
1928	2	0·01	0·07
1929	15	0·11	0·26
1930	14	0·10	0·05
1931	13	0·10	0·06
1932	2	0·02	0·07
1933	19	0·14	0·05

TABLE XXXII
BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on December 31st, 1932	25	24	1	50
Cases admitted during year	426	144	34	604
Cases admitted from outside districts	40	21	—	61
Diagnosis revised	—	40	—	—
Return cases	14	—	—	14
Complications :—				
Adenitis	19	5	—	24
Otorrhœa	14	2	—	16
Nephritis	1	—	—	1
Albuminuria	2	6	—	8
Rhinorrhœa	13	2	—	15
Intercurrent diseases				
(e.g. Bronchitis) etc. ...	5	3	—	8
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Scarlatinal Rheumatism ...	6	—	—	6
Cardiac	1	14	—	15
Paralysis :				
Ocular	—	3	—	3
Pharyngeal	—	—	—	—
Facial	—	1	—	1
Palatal	—	8	—	8
Minor Septic Conditions ...	29	4	—	33
Operations :—				
Minor Operations	2	—	—	2
Major ,, {	Tracheotomy ...	5	—	5
	Mastoid ...	1	—	1
	Tonsils & Adenoids	1	—	1
Number of Deaths	6	7	—	13
Total cases discharged during the year	429	145	32	606
Average durations of treatment ...	26 days.	37 days.	18 days.	—
Average number of beds occupied	28·6	14·3	1·7	44·5
Cases in Hospital, December 30th, 1933	16	16	3	35

The above figures refer to all cases admitted to the Borough Hospital and not solely to Wolverhampton ones.

TABLE XXXIII.
TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1933.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
0—1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
1—5	...	1	5	3	...	...	2	2
5—15	4	10	7	8	...	...	...	2
15—25	20	27	4	4	8	14	...	...
25—35	12	16	3	2	8	19	...	1
35—45	7	8	...	...	12	5	3	...
45—55	19	8	2	...	13	5	1	...
55—65	11	5	...	...	12	2	...	...
65 & upwards	3	5	...	...	3	2	...	...
TOTALS ...	76	80	21	18	56	47	7	5

TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1933

Interval elapsing between date of notification and date of death.

	Not notified	Under 1 week	1—4 weeks	4—12 weeks	3—6 months	6—12 months	1—2 years	2—3 years	Over 3 years	Total Deaths
Pulmonary—Males ...	7	...	4	9	2	12	7	3	12	56
Pulmonary—Females...	4	..	5	6	4	12	3	7	6	47
Non-Pulmonary—Males	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Non-Pulmonary--Females	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Totals ...	17	3	10	16	7	24	10	10	18	115

TABLE XXXIV.

TABLE XXXV. TUBERCULOSIS, 1933.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Cases notified	156	39	195
Cases re-notified	15	6	21
Changes of Address ..	73	7	80
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	98	3	101
Kinver Hospital ...	9	...	9
New Cross Hospital	54	5	59
Other Institutions ...	...	...	...
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	90	1	91
Kinver Hospital ...	4	1	5
New Cross Hospital	71	8	79
Other Institutions ...	1	...	1
First visits to homes by Inspectors	156	39	195
Number of Deaths ...	103	12	115
New Cases attending T.B Dispensary and recommended for :	112	10	122
Dispensary Treatment ...	9	3	12
Domiciliary Treatment ...	15	...	15
Hospital Treatment ...	5	4	9
Sanatorium Treatment ...	83	3	86
Cases transferred to other districts	7	...	7
Cases removed from register "Cured," etc.	75	6	81

TABLE XXXVI. ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

New Cases.	Attendances.	Splints, etc., supplied.
43	1369	3

TABLE XXXVII.
CANCER DEATHS, 1933.

	AGE GROUPS												Total Deaths	
	0—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65 and upwards					
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	11	...
Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	4	1	27	14	36	27	67	42
Cancer of the Respira- tory Organs	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	3	...	...	12	4
Cancer of the Uterus	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	2	...	16
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	7
Cancer of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	...	13
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Or- gans	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	10	...
Cancer of the Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	5	4	8
TOTALS	1	2	1	...	7	6	46	37	49	45	104	90		
	3		1	13		83	94		194					

TABLE XXXVIII.

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton during the year ended the 31st December, 1933.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTALS.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	79	85	...	...	41	50	11	14	131	149	280
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	9	9	...	...	1	7	...	...	10	16	26
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
,, secondary	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
,, latent in 1st year of infection	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
,, all later stages	18	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	24	42
,, congenital	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	22
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	121	59	...	...	121	59	180
,, later ... ..	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	12	3	15
Conditions other than Venereal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	102	158	102	260
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection...	8	11	...	...	16	24	...	...	24	35	59
TOTALS of ITEMS 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	146	149	1	...	191	143	169	116	507	408	915
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	25	32	...	...	101	75	162	110	288	217	505
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
,, secondary ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
,, latent 1st year of infection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, all later stages	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13
,, congenital ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	15	7	...	...	15	7	22
,, later ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see item 15)	9	5	...	...	16	6	...	...	25	11	36
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	17	20	...	...	17	11	...	...	34	31	65
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	86	78	...	...	40	42	7	6	133	126	259
TOTALS of ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ...	146	149	1	...	191	143	169	116	507	408	915

TABLE XXXVIII—*Continued*

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTALS.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Totals
10. Number of cases in the following stages of Syphilis included in item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment—											
Syphilis, primary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ secondary .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ latent in 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ all later stages	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
„ congenital ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers	1863	1937	...	18	1879	1489	349	691	4091	4135	8226
(b) For intermediate treatment, <i>e.g.</i> , irrigation dressing	20	...	...	...	5990	6564	15	10	6025	6574	12599
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	1883	1937	...	18	7869	8053	364	701	10116	10709	20825
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	5	5	...	...	3	7	2	...	10	12	22
(b) Aggregate number of “in-patient days” of treatment given ...	110	32	...	...	54	188	44	...	208	220	428
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
13. Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis in Item 3 above, classified according to age periods	4	3	...	1	2	5	2	5	8	14	22

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Continued.*

	Arsenobenzene Compounds.	Mercury.	Bismuth.
Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis —		Perchloride of Mercury	
(a) Names of preparations ...			
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ...	1354	Mercury Ointment	1013
(c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis ...	468	Hyd. CCrete ...	361

Examination of Pathological Material.					
PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—	Microscopical.		Serum Tests.		
	For spirochetes	For Gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	For Gonorrhœa
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the Medical Officer of the treatment centre ...	38	2336	1141	1075	...
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXXVIII. — *Continued.*

STATEMENT showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Wolverhampton.	Staffs.	Salop.	Walsall.	Birmingham.	Warwickshire.	Worcestershire.	Other Authorities.	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases in items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—									
Syphilis	53	40	4	2	12	...	1	1	113
Soft Chancre	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhœa	93	92	12	...	25	5	4	4	235
Conditions other than venereal	114	92	18	3	24	3	4	2	260
TOTAL	261	224	34	5	61	8	9	7	609
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	8986	5411	957	13	4046	751	133	528	20,821
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	122	249	57	...	...	...	...	...	425
D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given in the Out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	431	475	85	1	225	1	9	27	125

(Signed),

GEORGE MITCHELL, M.D.,

Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre

January 31st, 1934

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